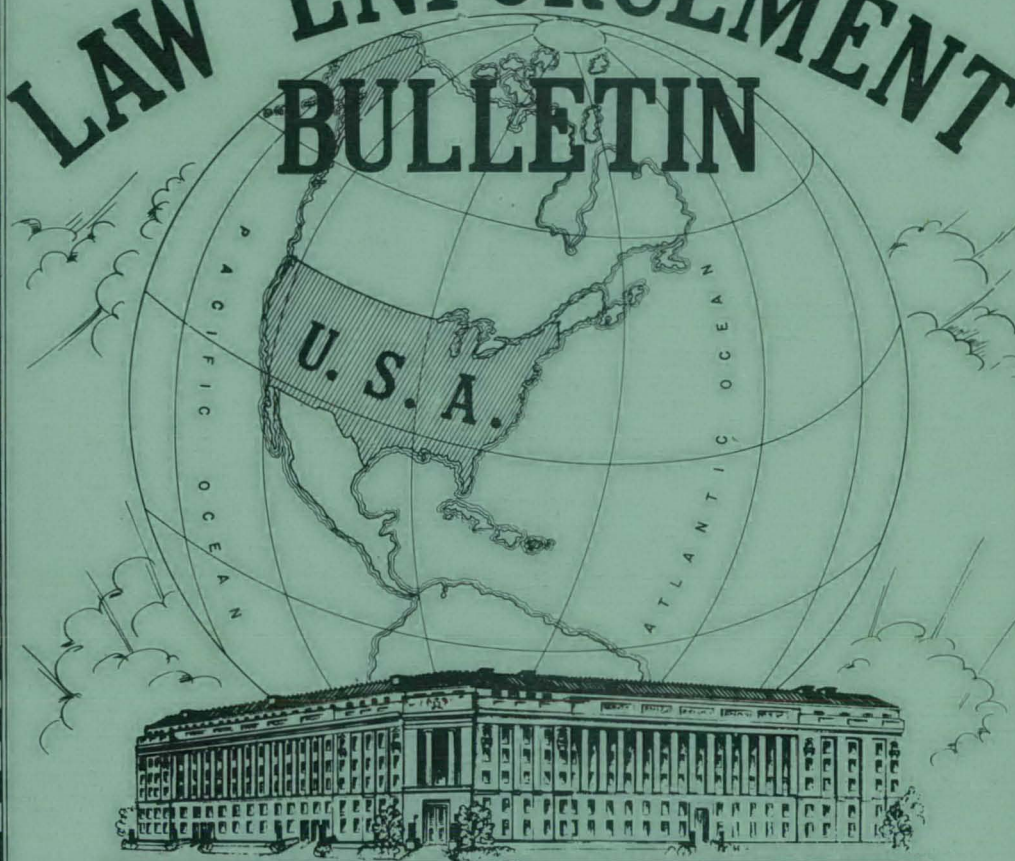


FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 8 NO. 9 SEPT. 1, 1939

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

The following list indicates some of the major violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction:-

- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnaped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over the violations of Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs, Immigration, or Postal Laws, except where the mail is used to extort something of value under threat of violence.

Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The address of each field division of this Bureau appears on the inside back cover of this bulletin. Government Rate Collect telegrams or telephone calls will be accepted if information indicates that immediate action is necessary.

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BULLETIN

VOL. 8

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice each month. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.

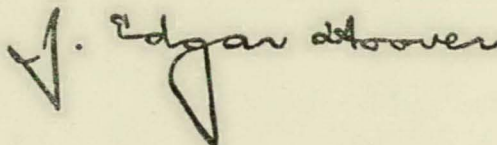
John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The preparation of Uniform Crime Reports is vitally essential in the progress of law enforcement. Emphasis should be placed on this phase of our work if we are to maintain correct statistical data to guide our future activity in the light of past experience.

I fully realize that many police departments and sheriffs' offices throughout the land are under-manned, thereby materially lessening the opportunity of preparing the monthly and yearly figures for inclusion in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin.

It is to the advantage of every Police Chief and Sheriff in America to tabulate correctly, on the forms prescribed, the information requested as it clearly reflects to interested superior officers and the citizenry of a particular locality the monthly and yearly progress and accomplishments of that police department or sheriff's office.

As these Uniform Crime Reports and accompanying charts are, day by day, becoming more important to civic groups, law enforcement agencies and individual citizens, they should receive the careful consideration of all law enforcement agencies.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HUMBLY RECOGNIZING THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME, I DO VOW THAT I SHALL ALWAYS CONSIDER THE HIGH CALLING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO BE AN HONORABLE PROFESSION, THE DUTIES OF WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED BY ME AS BOTH AN ART AND A SCIENCE. I RECOGNIZE FULLY MY RESPONSIBILITIES TO DEFEND THE RIGHT, TO PROTECT THE WEAK, TO AID THE DISTRESSED, AND TO UPHOLD THE LAW IN PUBLIC DUTY AND IN PRIVATE LIVING. I ACCEPT THE OBLIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH MY ASSIGNMENTS TO REPORT FACTS AND TO TESTIFY WITHOUT BIAS OR DISPLAY OF EMOTION, AND TO CONSIDER THE INFORMATION, COMING TO MY KNOWLEDGE BY VIRTUE OF MY POSITION, AS A SACRED TRUST, TO BE USED SOLELY FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES. TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME OF SEEKING TO PREVENT CRIME, OF FINDING THE FACTS OF LAW VIOLATIONS AND OF APPREHENDING FUGITIVES AND CRIMINALS, I SHALL GIVE MY LOYAL AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AND SHALL ALWAYS BE EQUALLY ALERT IN STRIVING TO ACQUIT THE INNOCENT AND TO CONVICT THE GUILTY. IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS, I SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN UNLAWFUL AND UNETHICAL PRACTICES BUT SHALL PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF MY OFFICE WITHOUT FEAR, WITHOUT FAVOR, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. AT NO TIME SHALL I DISCLOSE TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON ANY FACT, TESTIMONY, OR INFORMATION IN ANY PENDING MATTER COMING TO MY OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE WHICH MAY BE CALCULATED TO PREJUDICE THE MINDS OF EXISTING OR PROSPECTIVE JUDICIAL BODIES EITHER TO FAVOR OR TO DISFAVOR ANY PERSON OR ISSUE. WHILE OCCUPYING THE STATUS OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR AT ANY OTHER TIME SUBSEQUENT THERETO, I SHALL NOT SEEK TO BENEFIT PERSONALLY BECAUSE OF MY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONFIDENTIAL MATTER WHICH HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION. I AM AWARE OF THE SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES OF MY OFFICE AND IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES I SHALL, AS A MINISTER, SEEK TO SUPPLY COMFORT, ADVICE AND AID TO THOSE WHO MAY BE IN NEED OF SUCH BENEFITS; AS A SOLDIER, I SHALL WAGE VIGOROUS WARFARE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF MY COUNTRY, OF ITS LAWS, AND OF ITS PRINCIPLES; AND AS A PHYSICIAN, I SHALL SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE CRIMINAL PARASITE WHICH PREYS UPON OUR SOCIAL ORDER AND TO STRENGTHEN THE LAWFUL PROCESSES OF OUR BODY POLITIC. I SHALL STRIVE TO BE BOTH A TEACHER AND A PUPIL IN THE ART AND SCIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. AS A LAWYER, I SHALL ACQUIRE DUE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS OF MY DOMAIN AND SEEK TO PRESERVE AND MAINTAIN THE MAJESTY AND DIGNITY OF THE LAW; AS A SCIENTIST IT WILL BE MY ENDEAVOR TO LEARN ALL PERTINENT TRUTH ABOUT ACCUSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS WHICH COME TO MY LAWFUL KNOWLEDGE; AS AN ARTIST, I SHALL SEEK TO USE MY SKILL FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING EACH ASSIGNMENT A MASTERPIECE; AS A NEIGHBOR, I SHALL BEAR AN ATTITUDE OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP AND COURTEOUS RESPECT TO ALL CITIZENS; AND AS AN OFFICER, I SHALL ALWAYS BE LOYAL TO MY DUTY, MY ORGANIZATION, AND MY COUNTRY. I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE SAME, AND WILL CONSTANTLY STRIVE TO COOPERATE WITH AND PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL REGULARLY CONSTITUTED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICERS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND OBLIGATION.

ADDRESS OF THE REVEREND EDMUND A. WALSH, S. J., DELIVERED
AT THE GRADUATION EXERCISES, ELEVENTH SESSION,
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, JULY 8, 1939

May I at the outset express to the authorities of the Department of Justice the deep appreciation I feel for being permitted to be associated with you today, and throughout the other years that Mr. Hoover has mentioned, in that most admirable, intelligent and successful campaign which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been waging these latter years against crime and criminality in these United States.

The results of that experiment are now apparent. The achievement of solidarity, of understanding, and of whole-hearted cooperation between the Federal, the State, municipal and county governments, as manifested in the success and in the very practical fruits of this academy -- all that put together constitutes, in my opinion, one of the most significant demonstrations in our time, and one of the most significant interpretations of the meaning of representative democracy. It is one of the most important stages of progress in the evolution of the American Plan, I submit, in recent generations.

If you analyze it, you will see why I place such insistence upon that aspect. Representing, as you do, many police jurisdictions and many of the political subdivisions of this great land of ours, you assemble here from year to year under the auspices of the Federal Government for the purpose of strengthening the administration of justice in your part of the world by increasing your own personal and your collective efficiency in that field of law enforcement and crime detection and prevention. Now that has not only a professional significance, but a national significance, a significance in the field of political science and in the organization of our Government. I am confident, then, that I express the gratitude of the citizenry of this land when I thank the Attorney General, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Clegg, and all the cooperating personnel of the Bureau, as well as you yourselves for the distinguished public service which all are rendering on the firing line of this unending warfare between the principles of authority and the principles of spiritual revolt, which is crime. Men are breathing more easily in their homes these days; women are less fearful of their beloved young; and children are walking safer in their innocence and in their helplessness since the strong arm of this combination of chosen men from all of the States and the Federal Government has been spread over them.

As the Constitutional Convention in the year 1787 brought union out of the disunion that was then threatening with disintegration the newly-won freedom of the United States, and as there was a drift in the Thirteen Colonies toward disintegration due to lack of union, so this united front in 1939 of forty-eight states, with the Federal authorities, has expressed and reduced the theory of Federalism to one of its most practical expressions. And not only that, but it has checked and has reduced that social menace which had elevated us in previous years to the humiliating pre-emi-

nence of being the most crime-ridden country in the community and in the family of nations. That reproach in latter years has been frankly faced and has been courageously met. It has been attacked through organized and cooperative counter-attack. Consequently, the battle against organized crime has been won through organized justice.

But those of us who work in organizational atmospheres, as I do, have learned over a long period of years what experience has confirmed in this case. Let us never forget that no organization is stronger than the links in the chain which binds the individual unit to the directing head, no matter who or what it may be. The Attorney General and Mr. Hoover here, in their position of centralized responsibility, will be impotent; their program, no matter how enlightened and inspired, will be frustrated; and their labors, no matter how heroic and devoted, will be absolutely sterilized and nullified if they cannot rely absolutely and in every moment upon the loyalty, upon the absolute incorruptibility, and upon the initiative and the coordinated teamwork of every individual officer and every agent in the field. That is the basis of faith and trust, and the moment that basis of utter incorruptibility, from the highest to the lowest, is weakened in the United States, then your enemies will have achieved a much more important victory than the slaying and the adding of any other number of names to that tablet in this Bureau. That corruption, no matter where found, is a greater wound to the shining white radiance of justice than is any frontal attack of the criminally inclined.

For that reason, it is to me, as a layman in this profession, a pleasure and a duty to reiterate and to confirm and to support wholly what the Attorney General has touched upon and what Mr. Hoover has dissipated; namely, that rightly and truly must the Federal Bureau of Investigation be kept absolutely above and superior to party lines. It must continue to be detached from the pressure of domestic politics because only in that independence and oneness of vision and objective can the Federal Bureau of Investigation, like the Army and the Navy, continue to function as the front line of national defense for all the people, all the states, all the municipalities, all the counties and all the parishes, for the people, of the people, and by the people, and not for any one party.

I, therefore -- and I am sure that my esteemed and beloved colleague in this city, Dr. McCartney, would join with me -- for one, pledge myself to resist publicly, openly and with every power at my disposal, any attempt to weaken the independence and the political autonomy of the Department of Justice, and I hope that you will join with me all over the country if you see any indications of it, from no matter what source it appears. I say that with considerable feeling, because, having lived here in the City of Washington for over a quarter of a century, I have seen a great turnover in personnel and I have seen the tremendous waste, both of men, money, intelligence, genius and of human energy in that perpetual beginning over and over and over again, in the retracing of steps that had already been taken, of systems already well set up and confidence already well inspired, by men who then, through the whim of some inferior mind, are obliged to turn over that delicate machinery to someone of

absolutely no experience, but to pay a political debt.

I may say this possibly with more emphasis than the Attorney General might think it prudent to indulge in, because we who are permanent residents of the District, like Dr. McCartney and myself -- we don't belong to any political party. We, because of the fact that we are the disenfranchised of the United States -- we, like the American Indian, we maintain -- are the only real Americans left. Because of the fact that we do not belong to either political party because neither political party has thought us important enough to enfranchise us -- therefore the half million of us remain outside of party affiliations -- I believe that your permanent, not your transient resident of the District of Columbia, ought to be capable of looking at great national issues directly.

It is inherent to the bi-party system, and quite legitimate, that a member thereof, or an official, is bound to look two ways before voting once. He is bound to look at the issue in itself, and through loyalty and a quite legitimate historical psychology, he must also look at what does the party platform hold? Now frequently there is a considerable divergence in the merits, and it is the attempt to maintain that wide angle of vision that has caused so much moral astigmatism in high places. It is a tremendous strain on the eyes.

We in this city, not being members of parties, can look straight at the issue. I don't imagine that that would be entirely understandable to everyone. In fact, not long ago, I was giving an address out in Kansas and I broached that point of view because you cannot these days mention any great public issue without getting on very thin ice. And of course, a man in the front row leaned over and said to his neighbor in one of those stage whispers meant only for him, but which went through the whole hall, "I wonder if he is a Republican or a Democrat?" I was able to assure him that I was neither because of that statutory inhibition on me, and I explained that we in the District can achieve by law and necessity what the Non-Partisan League attempts to achieve by art. But that didn't satisfy my good friend, and in the free time of the open questioning afterwards, he said, "Now that is all right, but from what part of the country do you come? Where were you born?" When I admitted that I was born in Boston, he said, "Ah, then you have a slight Democratic tinge." I had to admit that, but explained that removing to the District very very early, that had been polarized; the light had been straightened out. But I did admit to him something, and those of us who have some experience of Boston traditions -- and I know some here have -- will understand what I mean.

There was a tradition, however, among our elders which ran something like this. I recollect one of my elders saying, "I don't want to interfere with your political thought in the future. However," he said, "Note, boy, that if the Republican Party ever nominated an archangel, but if the Democrats in a regular convention --" and I didn't know until later what he meant by that -- "if the Democrats nominated in a regular convention the devil himself against this Republican archangel, well," he said, "God help you. But I don't know what else you can do."

Being scripturally inclined, this grandfather of mine then said, "Son, avert thine eyes and vote the straight Democratic ticket and let the chips fall where they may." But he used to say, in all seriousness, "Then go swiftly to the priest and confess thine iniquity." But he used to add as a sort of coda to this symphony, "Don't go till after Election Day. Because," he said, "if I know the Boston clergymen, I think they will have some difficulties of their own."

Consequently, I say that merely to emphasize the fact that we here who live in the District have an excellent opportunity to observe the growing importance of this cooperation between the states and the Federal Government. Reverting to my analogy, I consider that in this sphere of cooperation in the police power, this development of the last three or four years constitutes one of the most important in many generations toward a practical and a reasonable and an American way of working out representative democracy. It is a great step forward, and I am sure there are still greater steps to be taken.

Now you are beginning what Mr. Hoover has well described as the second phase of your more enlightened career as law enforcement officers, at a period of the world that is characterized by events that have been condensed into twenty years, but which normally would have been spread over a lifetime of change. But under our own eyes, and in our own time, social changes, radically new forms of government, and challenges toward existing institutions have taken place with a dizzying rapidity. In fact, it is the very fabric of civilization that is being subjected to question these days, and what is being asked is its very ability to endure.

Now there is a social consequence of those broad, major world-wide political movements. The reflex of this outward disequilibrium in the international and in the intellectual sphere has a repercussion in the form of inner social demoralization and confused thinking, and frequently a loss of sight of final objectives and -- and here is your function, here is the point where you come into the great world picture -- it has resulted in the rising of much human scum to the surface of these troubled waters. Whether the scum rises to the surface when the sea and when the lake is disturbed, it is always there. But it is in socially disturbed conditions that this reflex takes place in the individual and you have these distressing crime waves, and the outbreak of organized crime that has made in the past such a disagreeable history for us.

Now it is not the incidents of crime, or even the magnitude that has appealed with its significance to the social historian during the last decade, but it is the quality of the mind behind the crime, the organized maliciousness of intelligent, organized criminality. That magnitude and that ingenious but perverse diversity are no mystery to the candid social diagnostician. Few men, I firmly believe, come to great crime or become hardened criminals suddenly and without a case history, and I think your files in the FBI will bear me out on that. To put it another way, trees always fall on their leaning side. We feel these public stirrings and this magnitude, this quality, this ghastly quality of organized crime

in recent years because of certain weaknesses in our national development.

I know that others, much more competent from the point of view of technical information, have taken you through the various fields of crime detection, crime prevention, evidence, and all the physical paraphernalia and equipment necessary for your profession. Consequently I am merely going to say a few words to you, in this second part of my address, on the causes, on the breeding places of crime, on the human passions and the emotions that antedate the external commission, but which, if removed or if held, will greatly reduce the external manifestation of crime. In a word, I beg to invite your attention for a moment to the spiritual, the psychological, and the moral antecedents of the criminality that has so appalled the American community during the last ten years, but which, happily, has now been controlled and stopped in its previously destructive advance due to the organization and to the intelligence of which you have been made participants and inheritors.

The social, the economic and the political development of these United States, over a hundred years, was determined and shaped in a certain direction which finally led to a tremendously important debacle. The economic life of this country through that hundred years after the first impulse of the Industrial Revolution -- that life, I say, was determined, the direction was chosen by men and pilots who had a better sense of speed and motion than they did of direction. Particularly in the last quarter, they were neither intellectually nor spiritually in control of the very complicated social and economic and financial machine which they had set up.

As a result, we in this day and generation are living through what I am convinced that historians of future ages will describe as one of the interludes between two great periods of human history. One of those periods began at the close of the Napoleonic Era in 1815, after the Congress of Vienna, when a new phase set in, in world history, and it continued roughly, for a hundred years until the outbreak of the World War. The remaking of the map of Europe at that Congress of Vienna and the rise of the American Republics were followed by a fascination which we are accustomed to describe as the Machine Age.

Now, please understand, I am far from denying the advantages and the contributions of that Machine Age to the progress of the human race. The material inventions and the advantages that it has showered upon us, I would not willingly forego, and the load that the machine achievement has taken off the back of poor, sweating humanity needs neither defense nor explanation. The question is really one of emphasis, and the answer, in my judgment, will show that the body of mankind, though it profited enormously, profited far more than his spirit, as was said here today. There was a lack of proportion which finally led to disaster.

False values were created in that universal worship of mechanical achievements, and a softening of the moral fiber accompanied the softening of the roadbed over which humanity was proceeding. That

Industrial Revolution, of which we saw the climax in 1929, ushered in mastery of production, but ushered out the production of abiding and permanent spiritual masterpieces. It developed the proportion of all our senses, but it killed the sense of proportion. The age of electricity has yet to reveal a classic comparable to Dante, Michelangelo and Shakespeare, who composed immortally by the aid of two flickering tallow candles, without any benefit of Frigidaires or mauve bathrooms that rivalled the baths of Catacella with their reflecting and disconcerting mirrors.

That hundred years of the machine inclination cultivated a spirit of things, but I ask did it discourage the things of the spirit? It standardized and it scattered libraries, but I raise the question, did it increase or diminish the intellectual value of the books upon the multifarious shelves of these libraries? It exalted the natural sciences, but did it not corrupt the art of living naturally? It multiplied devices to save both time and human exertion, and then what did we do with all those salvaged kilowatt hours except to rush jazzily to nervous prostration? Out in Battle Creek Sanitarium or up there in Muldoon's Sanitarium for tired business men, I have seen them sitting on the piazza rocking back and forth, with the blood pressure mounting every day and merely looking at a time-table as to when they could get back to New York to begin all over again. Think of the median line in the mortality rate of American men of business -- too young, burned out. I have often thought, looking at those men -- not that I was confined there myself for those purposes, but I have frequently visited the sanitarium, where we go for general checkup -- if ever I was asked to pick out a symbol of American life, some one thing, for example, such as the samovar for the Russian, I think that I would choose the rocking chair. Why? Because it is a device by which you can always keep in motion while remaining in the same place. And this urge and this launching of the energies in any direction whatsoever, that has been the besetting sin of the last hundred years in which many men, as you know, as one of the classicists put it, rushed violently into the open air, leaped upon his horse, and dashed off in all directions.

Well, let us continue this analysis. That spirit of mere speed and mere achievement, which was one of the outlets for the tremendous driving genius of the American people, what did it do next? It then outlawed nature's way of dealing with the juice of grapes, and in their place sowed dragon's teeth that spawned that vicious underworld of lawlessness, assassination and racketeering. It has popularized education, but I raise the question if it has not diminished the number of the truly educated by substituting information for wisdom -- and they are not the same thing. It then invented the time clock for checking hours of labor and stifled the spontaneity and the pride in craftsmanship that dotted Europe with Gothic cathedrals which are still the despair of architects with all of our modern implementation. And then, alas, that spirit of mere motion, remember, without control and direction, that spirit invaded my own professional field of education. The horror came into the universities under the name of what we call the credit system, under which I am sure many of you have suffered, only to laud the credit of academic degrees when they are computed so exclusively in that mysterious unit called a semester-hour, which is

trying to get the fingerprint of the soul.

It diminished humanism. This spirit of the pure mechanization of civilization then displaced humanism from academic halls and installed a cafeteria of bizarre elective studies, which produced a generation of students characterized by broad superficiality, but by very shallow wisdom. You know, wool wears even though shoddy does shine. I have often thought, as I have had to admit each year new students into our educational system, and have inwardly raged at the artificiality of attempting to estimate a man's worth by these units called a semester-hour, and I am sure that if Socrates and Aristotle and Plato and Atticus and Shakespeare or Bacon ever entered into a modern dean's office he'd be routed off the campus because he certainly couldn't show sixteen standard units. In a word, this particular age, not only seduced the mind of man to mere productivity of exchangeable commodities, but it also seduced education from the production of leaders to leadership in production. And frequently, I understand, as Mr. Dooley might say, it attempts to corner the market.

Too often this spirit transformed college presidents from scholars to go-getters of endowments, and reduced deans to the status -- instead of being friends and scholars and counsellors of youth, this spirit, and I say this with considerable feeling because I have suffered from it personally -- simply reduced them often to the status of referees of eligibility contests for the athletic part of the university; and made the dean, instead of being this counsellor to youth that he used to be, a mere overseer of modern filing systems.

The age then went further within the last ten years. It banished all the free-lance minstrels and troubadours of the world, I suppose, under the vagrancy act. And substituted what? The scratchy whine of phonographic disks and the howling of midnight radios. You know, as you realize that the atmosphere of the world, the ether, is now stricken north, south, east and west by a cacaphony of jitterbugs, it must, I think, give value and a great deal of credibility to that statement of Mr. Chesterton, before he died, about the radio; that in addition to all its advantages, he said, "The crushing thing is that radio, allowing everybody to speak at any place and at any time, had to come at a time in the history of the world when nobody had anything to say."

In a word, this particular era, the era of the triumph of the pure mechanically productive mind, for a hundred years, promised a socially hygienic millenium. And what did it produce at the end? It sired as its first progeny the moral sterility of Bolshevism. Because, I maintain that Bolshevism and Communism are the children -- the illegitimate children, if you will -- of a runaway capitalism; and the offspring is now laid upon the doorsteps of Wall and Threadneedle Streets to annoy the baronets. It is a direct descendant. Because, seeing what the exaggerated capitalist had done when he was in control, then the Communist said, and the ideologists of Lenin's time said, "Why, the villainy you teach me I will execute, and it will go hard, but I will better the instruction." And they did, with the result that within a few short years, this world was divided into

two ideological camps, Communism on the one side, and the antitoxin, its reaction, Fascism, on the other; and we, not partners to this great dispute, nevertheless find that that issue is now so vital in the United States that governmental action must be taken to ascertain the subversive and secret activities of both these great disputants, mind you, in a quarrel of which we were not a part. But little by little these great issues have infiltrated into the United States and we can no longer ignore them.

Now how did that affect the mind of the criminally inclined? Why, very clearly. The criminals of the world, particularly in the United States, seeing what the big-wigs had done, decided themselves to move into that very fruitful territory, and as they would put it, "to get theirs." And so, you will find that the unholy lust for gold, manifesting itself as it did in very respectable quarters, brought about a most unsocial reaction in the minds of those who witnessed it, because gold, together with lust -- I mean the lust of the flesh -- is the source of most of the crime and most of the sin in the world.

And so it worked out this way. The public greed of licensed money-changers, of certain unscrupulous bankers and legally incorporated buccaneers furnished, alas, a very precious precedent and example for the underworld, whose criminal methods lacked only legality and the comfort of a respectable office address. They saw what the others had done in high places. They saw that they had plundered through legal loopholes, and so they determined to plunder too, but at the end of a sawed-off shotgun. But the motivation and the objective were the same -- other people's money. They simply stalked their prey by different paths, by night. The others talked it openly in limousines, protected by entourages of very high-powered and highly paid legal staffs. Frequently, it was a question of address, whether in the Loop or on Michigan Boulevard.

When greed, therefore, in high places operated through bucket shops, fraudulent investment trusts, price-pegging, rigging the market, closed pools, short selling and the dumping of worthless securities on unsuspecting clients, why, of course, crime in low places retaliated -- retaliated in the language which they understood and with the weapons which they controlled; namely, racketeering, assassination, kidnaping, extortion, bootlegging, corruption of public officials and the suborning of juries, and the intimidation of public prosecutors by mobilizing a flock of unscrupulous criminal lawyers skilled in paralyzing the nerves of judges, witnesses and those same prosecutors. Now mind, I am not palliating the guilt of the underworld. I am merely analyzing the genesis of much of the crime that shocked this community in recent years. Criminals were created by the examples and by the opportunities flaunted in their very faces, and they determined to have their share in the prevailing orgy of extravagance. Now that is a social crime and that is the problem that you are faced with.

Consequently, the police function in modern times is not a question of the mere detection of petty criminals or those who obstruct traffic or petty larceny, but you are members now of an organized reaction

against a great historic error. We are suffering in this day and generation from the tragic errors of the past, and so much of it was caused by greed.

In one of the hours that it is my pleasure to have with these classes during the course of the Academy, I remember that I submit to them at one point that most crime, if you analyze one hundred cases, you will find can be broken down to one or another of these motives: either to greed, revenge, or fear, or fear of something that you have and may lose, or fear of something that you have not got, or to sex, and so on. In other words, crime can be broken down in its motivation, and I maintain that the motivation of crime during the last twenty years is reducible precisely to the one word "gold" -- money, and the things that money can buy; and that the criminal was encouraged in that by what he saw in high places; and that consequently, the police function in this day and generation is quite different from what it was in the past. And therefore, the building up of character and the undoing of the errors of the past is the responsibility of society, and you have the right to expect that society will cooperate with you in doing that.

If we are to rely only upon the physical means of crime detection and crime prevention, you are not laying the ax to the roots of the evil because it will flourish again once your back is turned. If you were to ask me what is the ascent of education to moral integrity, I would say, instruction, information, knowledge, wisdom, character. That is the ascending hierarchy of the faculties of man. Many people mistake mere information and instruction for education, which it is not; and certainly, it is not wisdom; and very rarely does such education evolve in character. Character, therefore, is the keystone of the arch which a regenerated and a chastened society must achieve in the minds of its fellow-men in these days.

The Church, for which Dr. McCartney has spoken today in offering his invocation, and in which I participate too, though more in the field of education, has learned its best sociology and its most practical psychology across many centuries in close contact with human nature in the raw. That Church knows that its conclusions are fortified by nineteen centuries of contact of that kind with human nature. In the face of changed externalities, the Church is sometimes accused of being intransigent, but it is intransigent because it knows and keeps its intransigency intact because of testimony of many disillusioned derelicts and from many expiring gasps of millions of broken men who feel no further need on their death-bed to be reticent.

The police officer, the clergyman, and the doctor often meet around the death-bed of dying humanity. The lawyer comes a little later for other purposes. But the three that I have mentioned have a very close knowledge of human nature in its unguarded and its frankest moments, and they know where a headlong worship of brute matter always leads, what Caesars a chauvinistic worship of the state will breed, and where reckless rushing passion always leads. I maintain that it is the spiritual

repository of civilization that has had the longest clinical experience in the laboratory of human conduct, and the pity of it all is that pride disdained to accept her findings until the wrath of a self-provoked chastisement descended upon us all in the late fall of 1929.

It is to return mankind to acceptance of these unchanging verities that the spiritual forces of the community must mobilize their every effort. The challenge is not for religion and the spiritual forces to lower their standards one iota or to deviate in the estimation of a hair from the doctrines that they have taught with regard to this social debacle that has come upon the world, but they must hold them both unchanged. Oh, I know that a Church that preaches that doctrine today will be hated by many, and it may offend many prominent pew-holders, but it cannot do otherwise if it would save its own soul and the soul of humanity.

In a word, I leave with you this final epitome, as I look back over these past twenty years, as to what is the obligation of the social forces of the community towards you in your attempt to check crime. It is this: Something which I first saw many years ago engraved over the baptistry of the esthetic and wonderfully beautiful cathedral at Rheims in France. There you find a phrase which is taken from the life of Remi, Archbishop of Rheims, which he spoke to Clovis, King of the Franks in the year 1496 when this powerful chieftain renounced his idols and accepted the Cross. So too, that same phrase, it seems to me, is what the spiritual and the moral forces of the community must say to a chastened civilization today. These were the words: "Bend the neck, proud Sicambrian. Adore what thou hast burned; burn what thou hast adored."

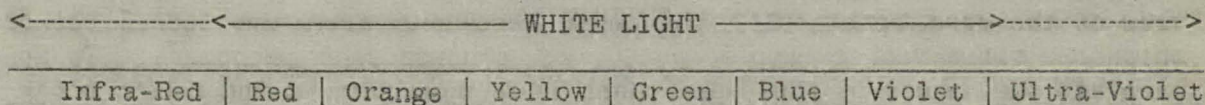
THE USE OF THE ULTRA-VIOLET LAMP IN POLICE SCIENCE*

by

L. C. Nicholls, A.R.C.S., M.Sc., F.I.C.,
Metropolitan Police Laboratory

Before we can appreciate fully the use of the Ultra-Violet Lamp in Police Science, it is essential to possess some knowledge of the principles of Ultra-Violet light, to understand the reasons why its various phenomena exist and to recognise the lamp as a scientific instrument and not a miracle worker. Let us, therefore, commence by considering "What is the Ultra-Violet?"

We all know that visible white light can be split up into a number of colours as happens, for example, whenever we see a rainbow, and this is called scientifically a spectrum. We may not realise that the opposite is also true, that is, that to produce white light we must have all the colours of the spectrum and mix them together. If any of the colours are absent, the light is coloured by the remainder and is not white. If the green is absent the light is mauve; if blue and violet are absent, the light is orange red and so on. The spectrum is represented diagrammatically in this manner:



So we see that coloured light is white light with one or more of the primary colours missing.

The spectrum does not stop suddenly at the red and violet ends of the spectrum but, at each end there is a further colour which is invisible to the eye, though often present very strongly, because the eye is not sensitive to these two colours. They are called the Infra-Red and Ultra-Violet respectively because they are situated in the spectrum beyond the red and violet ends. It is important for us to realise that the infra-red and ultra-violet are colours although we cannot see them. If we can find an instrument which will register or, shall we say, see these colours, we can make use of them in the manner to be described later. Fortunately we have such an instrument: the photographic plate. All photographic plates are sensitive to ultra-violet light and certain special ones are sensitive to infra-red light. We are not concerned here with infra-red light, so let us consider specifically ultra-violet light.

If we photograph an object by ultra-violet light, the photograph is white if the object reflects the light and black if it does not.

* This article originally appeared in the January, 1939 issue of the Quarterly Journal of the West Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary, and is reprinted with the special permission of the author and the editor.

It is possible, therefore, to distinguish between two coloured objects, indistinguishable to the eye, if they reflect ultra-violet light differently. An article which reflects red and ultra-violet is as distinguishable by a camera from one which reflects red only, as an article reflecting purple, i.e., red and blue is distinguished by the eye from one reflecting red only. The possible value of this to the Police Service will be obvious. Since we cannot see the ultra-violet, we do not know whether any particular articles reflect it or not. Accordingly we have to find out by taking photographs of them. An increasing number of applications of the ultra-violet lamp have resulted from such experimental photography, the results of which cannot, of course, be anticipated.

It may be noted that, among others, this property has been of use in the following cases: Distinguishing between coloured objects identical to the naked eye, showing up different inks in cases of forgery, deciphering documents of which the ink has faded or has been bleached with chemicals, photography of marks and finger prints on multi-coloured backgrounds, e.g., tinned foodstuffs (See Else & Garrow, "The Detection of Crime").

This colour phenomenon has been described first and has been emphasized because there is often a disposition to forget this aspect in view of the more spectacular phenomena resulting from the second use to which the ultra-violet lamp is put, viz., fluorescence phenomena. To appreciate the nature of these phenomena it is necessary to understand roughly what fluorescence is. Many substances possess the power of absorbing ultra-violet light and converting it into visible light which is emitted by the substances as a bright shining light. This light is called fluorescence. It is usually bluish white in colour, but can be green orange or red, depending on the substance exposed to the ultra-violet light. It is very spectacular to see invisible ultra-violet light falling upon an invisible or inconspicuous substance and causing it to burst into an intensely bright light.

Now this phenomenon of fluorescence can be utilised in a large number of ways. Firstly, it can be utilised to differentiate between substances alike to the naked eye. Suppose we have three yellow substances, the first, gold powder, being a metal, does not fluoresce at all and appears as an almost black mass. The second, a yellow dye, shines a bright green; the third, a different yellow dye which fluoresces deep red. Our three yellow powders are quickly and simply differentiated. This use, it can be readily seen, can be amplified in a number of valuable ways for Police work. An example would be the separating of certain important ingredients from a mass of debris found at a scene of crime.

Secondly, certain substances can be most readily identified by their characteristic fluorescence. For example, the most delicate test for quinine is its bright bluish fluorescence. The chemicals used to erase writing from documents have a strong fluorescence and the use of such materials on a suspected document is most easily and certainly detected by this fluorescence under the ultra-violet lamp.



Photograph of tin bearing finger prints on multi-coloured background, taken with ordinary light.



Photograph of finger marks taken from same object by ultra-violet light and fluorescent powder.

Form 129-12

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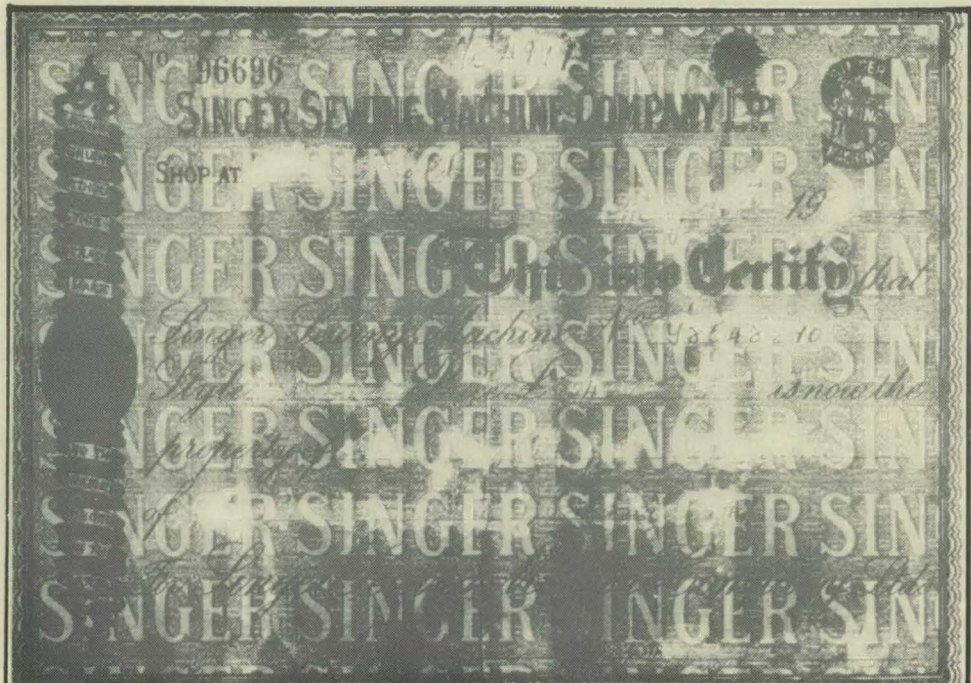
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NO ONE
GENUINE
WITHOUT
THIS
TRADE
MARK

AND THE
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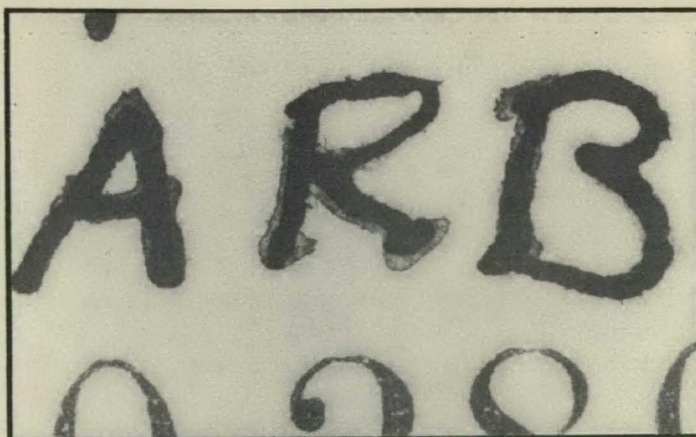
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Photograph of deep green coloured document showing erased writing, case of false pretences.

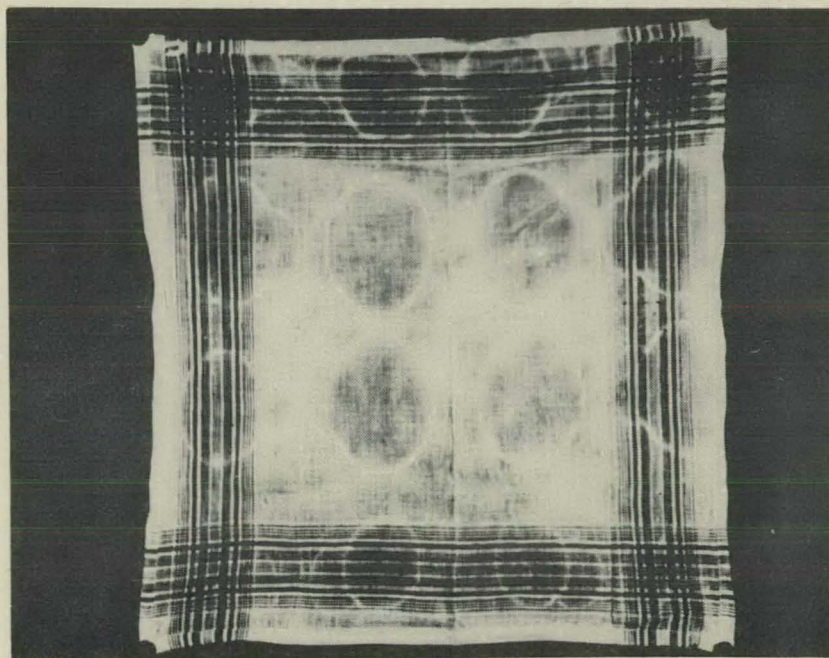


Fluorescence photograph of same document showing patches of chemicals.

Small smears of greasy material found on suspects' clothing can be seen very readily under the lamp and an idea of their probable source can be obtained from the colour and intensity of the fluorescence. Similar instances can be multiplied indefinitely.



Photograph showing how the ultra-violet contrasts the colours of ink and shows up this forgery on part of a Road Fund License, where the letters AKR have been changed to ARB, case of stolen motor car.



Fluorescence photograph of handkerchief on which ether had been poured; this shows where the ether had soaked through the folds. Chemical tests are useless in such cases as the ether has completely evaporated.

Thirdly, all biological materials, with the notable exception of the red pigment of blood, fluoresce strongly under the ultra-violet lamp. Examples of such fluorescing materials are urine, milk, the clear serum of blood, bones and teeth.

It can be readily visualized that such a property is of immense value in the examination of samples received in respect of crimes against the person.

In cases of criminal or indecent assault and similar sexual offences, it is often of assistance to the case to identify stains on articles connected with the offence. The articles may be very large, such as blankets, eiderdowns or sheets; they may be very dirty, such as under-clothing. It would be difficult to search such articles and detect minute stains on them by the naked eye. Under the ultra-violet the smears glow with a whitish fluorescence and can be readily picked out and marked for further examination.

Natural teeth have also a very brilliant whitish fluorescence when illuminated with ultra-violet light whereas artificial teeth have a dull purplish or reddish appearance, and fragments of teeth can thus be easily identified as natural or artificial by their fluorescence.

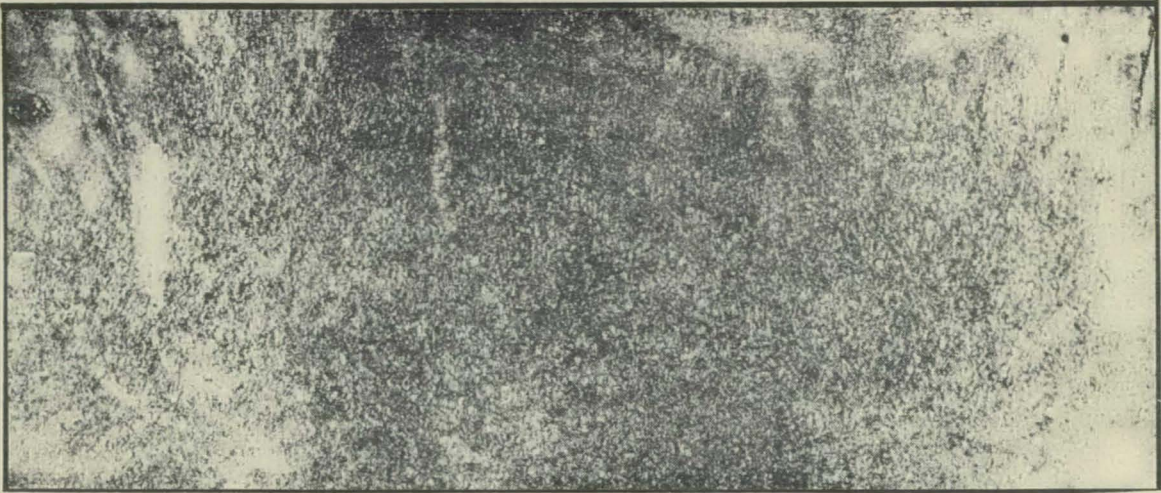
Eggshells, like other biological materials, fluoresce as bluish white colour. When the surface of the shell is disturbed by treatment with chemicals or scouring materials this fluorescence is changed to one much more highly coloured. Officers who have attended my lecture on fraud will remember that I discussed it in the fraud of the sale of foreign eggs as English eggs. This fraud is accomplished by the removal, with the aid of acids or abrasives, of the mark of origin stamped on the eggshell. The fluorescence of the treated area is easily distinguishable as a patch of colour on the shell and the fraud is very simply detected.

Finally, there is a method, first used in this Laboratory, for the development of erased initials on leather bags which is of interest.

As Police Officers are aware, erased identifying letters or numbers which have been punched or pressed into an article can be developed irrespective of the material of which the article is made. The method of development naturally varies considerably with the nature of the material. We have found that the most successful method of developing erased initials impressed on leather is by ultra-violet photography. The imprint of the letters on the leather alters its texture and composition so that, although nothing is visible to the naked eye, the areas where the letters have been fluoresce slightly and can be photographed in contrast to the surrounding dull background.

The uses of the ultra-violet lamp which have been described are not exhaustive, but will suffice to show what an important instrument it is to the scientific worker. The illustrations produced will enable you to visualize the manner in which the ultra-violet lamp can be used

in Laboratories to assist in crime prevention and detection.



Photograph of surface of leather suit case showing erased area;
case of housebreaking.

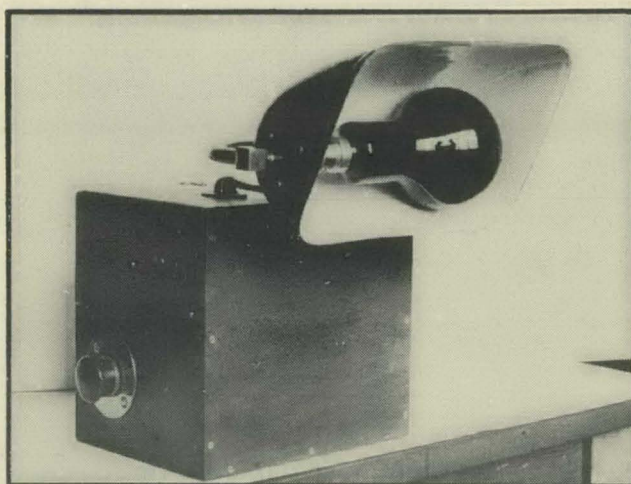


Ultra-violet photograph of same suit case revealing erased initials.

Something must be said concerning the structure of the lamp and the methods of taking photographs.

The lamp consists of a tube made of quartz, which is more heat resisting and more transparent to ultra-violet rays than glass. Inside the tube are two metal points which are connected to the electric supply, a few drops of mercury and a little gas similar to that used in electric signs. When the electric supply is switched on, the gas conducts it between

the metal points. This causes the gas to get hot and vaporise the mercury which then conducts the electricity. In doing this it emits a powerful bluish-green light. This light is identical with the blue-green modern type of arterial road lighting, which is also mercury vapour light. In this condition the lamp is of no use to the scientific worker, as the large amount of ordinary visible light obscures the ultra-violet light phenomena. Accordingly, the lamp must be enclosed in an envelope which will keep back the visible light but will allow the ultra-violet light to pass through. The older lamps were enclosed in a metal box with a window of Wood's glass in the front. The new lamps consist of a small vapour tube enclosed completely in a bulb of Wood's glass. Wood's glass is a nickel glass which is also almost black; it stops visible light but lets through the ultra-violet light, so that the lamp with the Wood's glass round it emits ultra-violet light only.



Modern form of portable Ultra-Violet Lamp as used at the Metropolitan Police Laboratory. This shows clearly the black opaque nature of the Wood's glass envelope.

When we require a "colour" type photograph we illuminate the article as evenly as possible with the lamp and take the photograph with an ordinary studio camera using a contrasty plate, such as a thin film half tone. For very special work a quartz lens has been suggested, but, in my experience, it is an unnecessary refinement in Police work and has no scientific justification.

Whenever we require a "fluorescence" type photograph, it is the visible fluorescence which must be photographed and not the ultra-violet colour, a screen therefore must be placed in front of the lens to stop the ultra-violet light. Ilford's Uviol screen is suitable, but we find most satisfactory a glass cell containing a solution of sodium nitrite. This lets through into the camera the visible fluorescence but stops the invisible but more powerful ultra-violet rays. A process panchromatic plate should be used.

Finally, when photographing documents which have been erased with chemicals, the fluorescence is sometimes so strong that it obscures the erased writing. Accordingly, a filter must be placed over the camera lens to keep out the visible fluorescence. This may be of Wood's glass, or a glass cell containing a solution of Cobalt Chloride. A thin film half-tone plate should be used.

TESTING ORIGIN OF BLOOD STAINS

It is often of the greatest importance in the course of a criminal investigation to determine the origin of a blood-stained piece of evidence. In conducting tests for origin, specially prepared fluids called anti-serums must be used. The Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has prepared at the present time suitable anti-serums to be used in testing for cattle, chicken, deer, duck, hog, horse, human, rabbit, and sheep bloods. This collection of serums is one of the largest of its type in the world and offers to the investigating agencies an excellent opportunity to have its evidence examined to determine the true origin of the stain.

It is contemplated that additional serums will be added from time to time to meet any demands that may be received. For example, the Technical Laboratory now has in process of preparation anti-serum to be used for the testing of dog and cat bloods and will prepare whenever possible anti-serum for all of the animals commonly encountered.

The Bureau is pleased to make these blood tests in its Technical Laboratory at Washington, D.C., upon the request of any duly authorized law enforcement agency investigating or prosecuting a criminal case. Such examinations are made without cost to the local officials and every effort will be made by the Bureau to provide the testimony of its experts in the state and county courts if such testimony is desired.

Because of the great number of specimens submitted by various agencies throughout the country for examination in the Technical Laboratory it has been necessary to establish a policy that specimens will not be examined in cases where other technicians have previously examined them. To do so would be an unnecessary duplication of effort upon the part of the Laboratory technicians and would defeat the original purpose of the Technical Laboratory which was to provide these examinations primarily for those departments which do not have at their disposal means for performing such examinations or having them performed locally.

For information relative to the transmittal of blood-stained evidence to the Technical Laboratory, you are referred to an article which appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Volume 7, No. 4, dated April 1, 1938. All specimens suitably wrapped should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., for the attention of the Technical Laboratory.

APPLICATIONS TO ATTEND FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has recently prepared an application form to be used by the Chief of Police, Sheriff, Superintendent or other administrative head of a law enforcement agency, in making application for a representative to attend the FBI National Police Academy. These applications serve the purpose of nominating an officer believed to be best qualified to take the training and then return to his own Department to aid in instructing the other members of his organization.

Upon receipt of the application and nomination form, this application will be placed in the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and will be given consideration in the order, by date, in which such applications are received. After the nomination is made, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will conduct appropriate inquiry as to the character and reputation of the officer nominated and after he has been found acceptable, the head of the department will be invited to designate such nominee just as soon as the application can be reached.

It is suggested, therefore, that all law enforcement agencies file their applications as quickly as possible so that they may receive consideration more promptly. Each of the three sessions of the Academy held every year is limited to an enrollment of forty students. Therefore, the first applications filed will receive the earliest consideration. These application forms can be obtained by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., or they may be obtained on request from any of the Field Offices of the FBI.

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY RETRAINING SCHOOL

The officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation again desire to call to the attention of all graduates of the FBI National Police Academy the retraining program to be held September 25 to 30, 1939, at the Bureau Headquarters in Washington, D. C. Detailed plans are being completed and programs arranged to make this reunion educational, interesting and entertaining. All graduates are urged to make every possible effort to attend.

CRIME STATISTICS -- FIRST SIX MONTHS 1939

Criminal Repeaters

A tabulation prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the first 6 months of 1939 reveals that 44.7 per cent of the persons whose arrest records were examined were found to have prior criminal records. These criminal histories are incomplete because they are limited to the information in the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but they show that 79,626 of the persons arrested and fingerprinted during this period have been previously convicted of 231,015 criminal violations. Of those, 93,072 were convictions of major crimes and 137,943 were convictions of less serious violations. These figures place emphasis upon the well-known fact that efforts of police organizations must be constantly directed toward reapprehending individuals who at some former time had unsuccessfully come into conflict with the law of the land.

Generally speaking, the proportion of prior convictions was greater among those arrested for offenses against property than among individuals charged with offenses against the person. More than one out of four of the persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of 1939 had prior to that time been convicted of some type of violation, but only 17 per cent of those charged with murder or manslaughter and 24 per cent of those charged with assault had records showing previous convictions. This is probably partially explainable on the theory that many murders and less serious attacks on the person are not premeditated and are committed in the heat of passion, whereas offenses against property are more or less carefully planned and are frequently the product of the professional criminal.

Of the 79,626 persons with previous convictions in their records, more than 50 per cent have been convicted of serious offenses against the person or against property. There were 833 convicted murderers, 3,306 robbers, 3,946 convicted of assault, 8,754 burglars, 18,785 thieves (including persons convicted of similar violations), 96 arsonists, 2,399 forgers and counterfeiters, 646 rapists, 1,424 violators of the narcotic drug laws, 848 potential killers who had been convicted of unlawful carrying of deadly weapons, and 1,886 convicted of driving while intoxicated. This makes a total of 42,923 individuals whose records showed previous conviction for major violations who were again arrested during the first 6 months of 1939, the majority of them being charged with violations equally vicious in character.

During the first half of 1939 there were 30 persons arrested for criminal homicides who had previously been convicted of murder or manslaughter in some degree. The tendency of criminals to repeat the same type of crime is further indicated by the fact that 336 persons charged with robbery during this period had been previously convicted of the same type of offense, and 1,505 persons arrested during the first 6 months of 1939 for burglary had been previously convicted of burglary.

The Identification Division of the FBI examined during the first half of 1939 a total of 288,107 fingerprint cards representing persons arrested for violations of state laws. These records were received by the FBI from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

Women in Crime

Only 7.1 per cent of the 288,107 arrest records examined by the FBI during the first 6 months of 1939 represented women. For all types of crimes except commercialized vice, the number of men arrested was larger than the number of women. However, a comparison of the figures representing an average group of 1,000 men arrested with those for an average group of 1,000 women arrested indicates that there were more women than men charged with murder, assault, and violations of narcotic drug laws. In such average groups of 1,000 men and 1,000 women arrested, it would be found that there were 11 men and 16 women arrested for murder, and that there were 53 men and 60 women charged with assault. For types of crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft, men predominate. The comparison further reveals that 12 of each 1,000 women arrested and fingerprinted were charged with driving while intoxicated, whereas 42 of each 1,000 men were charged with that type of violation.

As mentioned above, 7.1 per cent of the arrest records examined during the first half of 1939 represented women. This is an increase as compared with 1938, when 6.8 per cent of the records represented women.

Youth and Crime

The seriousness of the problem of youth in crime is indicated by the fact that 19.3 per cent (55,517) of the 288,107 fingerprint arrest records examined by the FBI during the first 6 months of 1939 represented persons less than 21 years old. This is an increase over the same period of 1938, when 18.9 per cent (54,615) of the 288,264 arrest records were of youths under 21.

During the first half of 1939, there were 383 persons less than 21 years old charged with murder or manslaughter, 2,046 with robbery, 1,781 with assault, 8,741 with burglary, 12,031 with larceny and related crimes, and 3,508 with the specific offense of auto theft. Those persons number more than one-half of the 55,517 individuals less than 21 years old arrested and fingerprinted during the first 6 months of 1939. It should be noted that the preceding figures representing arrests of youthful persons are extremely conservative because in many jurisdictions juveniles are not fingerprinted, or copies of any fingerprints taken are not forwarded to the FBI.

From 1932 until the middle of 1935 there were more arrests for age 19 than for any other single age group. From the middle of 1935 through 1938, ages 21, 22, and 23 were most frequently represented. However, during the first six months of 1939, once again age 19 predominated in the

frequency of arrests. During this period arrests for ages 18 and 22 exceeded the number arrested for ages 21 and 23. Arrests for outstanding age groups were as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number Arrested</u>
19	12,503
18	12,302
22	12,300
21	11,974
23	11,785

In addition to the 55,517 persons less than 21 years old arrested during the first 6 months of 1939, there were 47,611 (16.5 per cent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 103,128 (35.8 per cent) less than 25 years old. The compilation disclosed that 6,915 individuals were arrested and charged with robbery, 18,858 with burglary, and 6,501 with auto theft. The predominance of youth in those types of crimes is shown by the fact that 3,815 (55.2 per cent) of those persons arrested and charged with robbery, 12,309 (65.3 per cent) of those charged with burglary, and 4,809 (74.0 per cent) of those charged with auto theft were under 25 years of age.

One out of every three persons arrested for robbery during the first half of 1939 was under 21 years of age. Similarly, one out of every two persons arrested and charged with burglary was less than 21 years old. Auto theft, the statistics show, was frequently committed by youthful individuals. Of the 6,501 arrested for auto theft, 3,508 were under 21 years of age.

There were 80,739 persons arrested for various crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson). One-half of them were individuals less than 25 years old. Furthermore, the tabulation shows that 33.5 per cent of the 80,739 persons were under 21 years of age.

The large number of youths arrested for serious crimes and the great extent of recidivism indicate the need for community-wide crime prevention programs throughout the length and breadth of the land.

SOUND FILM ON INTOXICATION AVAILABLE

"Testing the Drinking Driver" is the title of a new twenty-minute sound slide film which is now ready for distribution by the National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. The film presents the procedure to follow in securing convictions of drivers under the influence of alcoholic liquor, and may be obtained free from the National Safety Council except for transportation and insurance costs.

DATA REQUIRED BY CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT IN PREPARING FUGITIVE WARRANTS IN VARIOUS TYPES OF CASES

(Mr. John L. Sullivan, Chief of Detectives, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department has advised the FBI of a pamphlet issued by that Department to all officers outlining the regulations by which the Chicago Police Department is bound in cases involving fugitives from justice, which pamphlet incorporates the data required in preparing fugitive warrants in various types of cases. It was thought that a thorough knowledge of this particular phase of law enforcement work might be of a great deal of interest to Police Departments throughout the country, and for that reason the above-mentioned pamphlet is set forth below: Editor's Note.)

In making requests to the Chicago Police Department for arrests of fugitives from justice, the request must be accompanied by a certified copy of complaint and warrant, or indictment. Request by telegram in emergencies must embody all data as required below to enable this Department to file fugitive warrants against prisoners to prevent their release through writs of Habeas Corpus:

- ABANDONMENT - Give name of wife, date of crime, first name and ages of children involved.
- BIGAMY - Give complainant's name, date of marriage to No. 1 and place, date of marriage to No. 2 and place.
- BOGUS CHECKS - Same form used in confidence game.
- BURGLARY - Give date of crime, whether day or night time, location and description of premises entered, name of complainant, list articles taken together with description and value.
- CONFIDENCE GAME - Give date of crime, complainant's name, value of property obtained, state whether by means of a check or not.
- CONSPIRACY - Give date of crime, complainant's name, conspired with whom, nature of conspiracy, amount involved.
- EMBEZZLEMENT - Give name of complainant, date of crime, amount involved, state the nature of defendant's employment.
- ESCAPE FROM JAIL - Prison, et cetera - Give date of escape, date of sentence, charge, length of sentence, where confined and by whom, method of escape by force, violence, et cetera.
- FALSE PRETENSES - Give date of crime, name of complainant, name of articles received and value of same, state nature of false pretenses whether by check or otherwise.
- FORGERY - Give date of crime, complainant's name, amount involved, nature of forgery (Signature or Endorsement), also exact reproduction of check must be inserted in complaint.
- LARCENY - Give date of crime, amount involved, and complainant's name.
- MURDER - Give name of deceased, date of crime, weapon used, part of body wounded, also was death instantaneous, give date of death.
- PAROLE VIOLATOR - Give date of sentence, name of court, where confined, charge, date of parole and date of violation.
- RAPE - Give date of crime, name and age of complainant and age of defendant if known.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY - Give date of crime (meaning date on which received) complainant's name, description and value of property stolen, and received.

REMOVING MORTGAGED PROPERTY - Give date of crime, name of articles mortgaged, to whom mortgaged with date of same, date of removal, and amount of mortgage.

ROBBERY - Give date of crime, complainant's name, amount involved, state whether weapon was used.

Upon receipt of this necessary data, defendant will be booked on a Fugitive Warrant, arraigned in Court and a continuance taken, allowing time enough for the preparation of Extradition papers.

FBI FINGERPRINT FILES DISCLOSE IDENTITY OF UNKNOWN PEDDLER WHO DROPPED DEAD DURING VISIT OF KING AND QUEEN

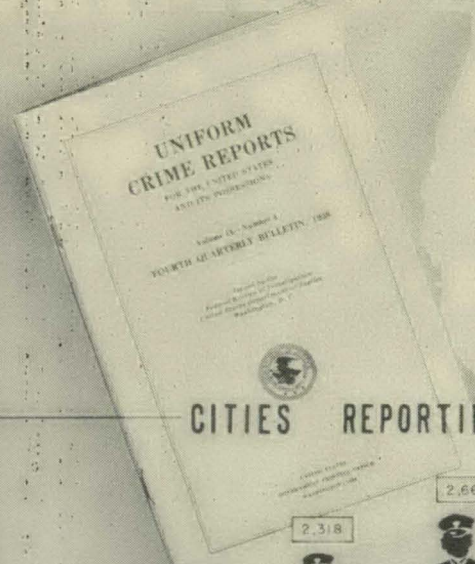
On June 8, 1939, the King and Queen of England arrived in Washington for a short visit. A parade had been planned for them and the streets along the route were lined with several hundreds of thousands of people who were willing to face the heat of one of the hottest days of the year for a glimpse of Their Majesties. In all this enormous crowd one poor unfortunate peddler played the leading role in the only tragedy of the day. He dropped dead on the street apparently from a heart attack caused by the heat. No identifying papers were found on his person and he remained unknown, the victim of an occasion which was meant to be only an enjoyable one.

His fingerprints were taken by the Washington Police Department and submitted to the Identification Division of the FBI for possible identification. Upon searching the prints through the fingerprint files it was found that he was identical with one Joe Miller, alias Joseph Miller. This person had been arrested by the Police Department at Dayton, Ohio in May of 1934 on a charge of investigation and violation of the peddler's ordinance for which he was fined fifteen dollars. The Police Department at Chicago, Illinois had also arrested Miller in May of 1937 on a charge of grand larceny. The disposition of this case is not known. At the time of his arrest in Ohio he had given as his residence 114 Park Row, New York City and 1249 East 49th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, and his birthplace as Russia.

The Police Department at Washington, D. C. was immediately notified by telephone of the identification effected.

CRIME REPORTING

ON A NATION-WIDE SCALE

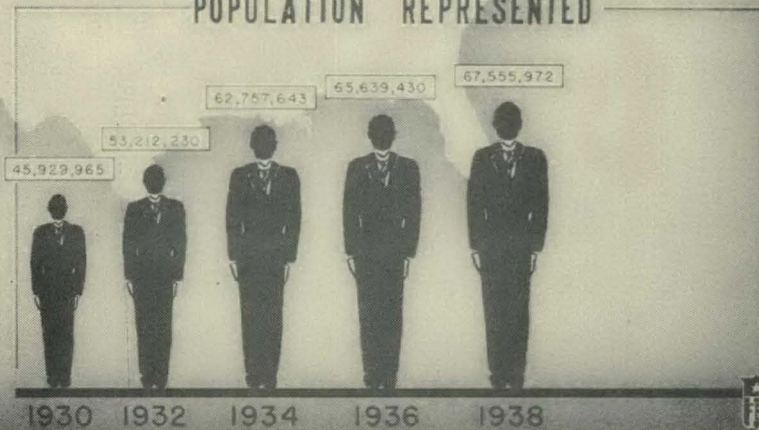


MONTHLY REPORTS ARE RECEIVED FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS. TABULATIONS BASED THEREON ARE PUBLISHED IN A QUARTERLY BULLETIN ENTITLED "UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS", WHICH IS MADE AVAILABLE TO INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

CITIES REPORTING



POPULATION REPRESENTED



FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS. . .

Chart Showing Crime Reporting on a Nation-wide Scale.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for consideration this month is another unusual double loop type whorl -- unusual because the loops are side by side. The questionable feature is the tracing.



The tracing should proceed from the left (upper) delta to the right and down to a point opposite the right delta.

In the files of the Bureau's technical section this pattern would be classified as a double loop with a meeting tracing. A reference search would be conducted as both inner and outer.

WANTED BY THE FBI -- STANLEY RECYNSKI



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual are
contained on pages 31 and 32.

WANTED BY THE FBI -- STANLEY RECZYNSKI

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has for a number of years been conducting an investigation in an effort to apprehend Stanley Reczynski, alias Stanley Brazinski, alias James S. Pater, alias James L. Pater, alias James L. Porter, alias Stanislaus S. Reczynski, against whom an indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, on July 25, 1928, charging him with aiding and abetting George W. Anderson, to embezzle the sum of \$30,000.00 from the Calumet National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, on or about February 15, 1928.

By reason of his association with Reczynski, whom he knew as James S. Pater, who was then President and General Manager of a dog race track in Chicago, Anderson became short in his accounts at the Calumet National Bank, Chicago, Illinois. He attempted to make up the shortage by gambling, but instead of winning, he lost considerably more of the bank's funds. Inasmuch as some of the shortage was caused by Pater, Anderson approached him with the request that he endeavor to make good on the money he owed the bank. Reczynski, known as Pater, explained that he did not have sufficient funds and told Anderson that as long as he, Anderson, had to be held accountable for the \$8,000.00 which he was then short, he might as well take \$50,000.00 and leave the country.

Following the suggestion of Reczynski, Anderson took \$30,000.00 from the funds of the bank and turned most of it over to Reczynski. Through the arrangements of Reczynski, Anderson fled the United States and went to France, but later returned to Chicago, where he was apprehended, and sentenced to serve four years in the United States Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, on July 17, 1928.

A description of Stanley Reczynski is as follows:

Age:	48 years (Born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1891.)
Height:	5'3" to 5'4"
Weight:	140 to 150 pounds
Build:	Short, with broad shoulders
Hair:	Brown, thin, slightly bald in front
Eyes:	Light
Complexion:	Medium Light
Occupation:	Real estate operator, salesman, and follower of dog tracks
Nationality:	American of Polish extraction
Mustache:	Was wearing a small sandy-colored mustache at time of disappearance
Criminal Record:	As James S. Pater, arrested by Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, January 18, 1927; charge, conspiracy; discharged. As James S. Pater, arrested by Police Department at Chicago, Illinois, February 4, 1928; charge, larceny from bailee; discharged

Relatives:

Mrs. Annie Reczynski, wife
13 Sycamore Street, Natrona, Pennsylvania

Reczynski left his wife many years ago and shortly thereafter began living with one Elizabeth Kubancek as man and wife. This woman who undoubtedly is today posing as Reczynski's wife, is about thirty-seven years of age, five feet, four inches in height, weighs about one hundred and thirty pounds, is of medium build, dark complexion and has light eyes.

Reczynski had been in the real estate business for a great many years and was interested in the promotion of new developments and subdivisions. He had also been engaged in the promotion and operation of dog race tracks and is considered a high-pressure individual. He was also known as a neat dresser, a convincing talker, and one who stopped at first-class hotels and apartment houses.

Considerable investigation has been conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an effort to ascertain the present whereabouts of Reczynski, but to date no definite information has been developed in this respect. At one time information was received reflecting the presence of Reczynski in Mexico City as the operator of a dance hall, but upon investigation no information could be developed to substantiate these statements.

In view of the personal history of this fugitive, and inasmuch as he was previously regarded as a high-pressure type of salesman, it is entirely possible that he may be posing as a respectable citizen in some community in the United States. It is also pointed out that at the time Reczynski aided and abetted the employee of the Calumet National Bank, he was President and General Manager of a dog race track in Chicago. He may be similarly engaged at the present time, and it is requested that local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States endeavor to develop any information relative to this individual.

In the event any information is obtained concerning this individual, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted immediately, or that the information be furnished to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

RELATION BETWEEN AVERAGE CRIME RATES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES

CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS — 1938

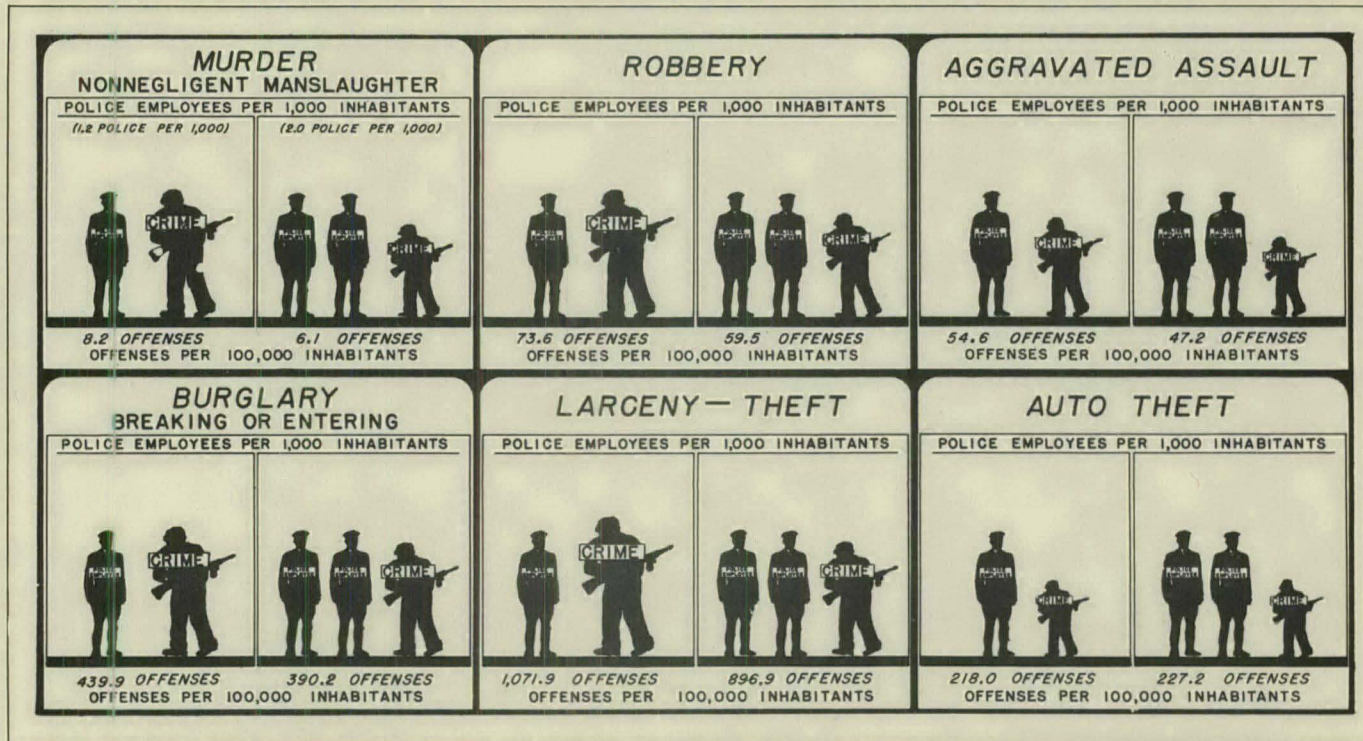


Chart Showing Relation Between Average Crime Rates and
Average Number of Police Employees.



FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES**THE GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK POLICE
TRAINING SCHOOL**

A very successful police training school was recently held by the Glens Falls, New York Police Department. This school was conducted under the supervision of Chief of Police George H. Culver of Glens Falls, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, and was attended not only by members of the Glens Falls Police Department, but also by representatives from several neighboring towns and cities.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation cooperated with Chief Culver by making available representatives of the FBI to instruct the officers in such subjects as: Police Work as a Profession; Civics; Interviews; the Cooperative Functions of the FBI; Federal, State and Municipal Laws; the Technique and Mechanics of Arrest and Search of Persons; Transporting Prisoners; Raids; Riots; Jujitsu; Juveniles; Mental Defectives; Crime Prevention; Firearms Training; Tear Gas; Scientific Aids to Crime Detection.



**The Glens Falls Police Training School on the Outdoor
Pistol Range.**

There follows a complete list of the subjects which were included in the curriculum of the Glens Falls Police Training School, indicating the amount of time devoted to each subject:

Registration and Announcements, Civics, Police Work as a Profession, Interviews, Cooperative Functions of the FBI, Federal, State and Municipal Laws.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

Crime Classification, Laws of Arrest, Definitions of Major Crimes.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

Informations and Depositions, Warrants and Search Warrants, Dying Declarations.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

Court Procedure, Policeman as a Witness, Rules Regarding Testifying, Court Demeanor.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

First Aid.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours



Officers of the Glens Falls Police Department Receiving Instruction in the Use of the Revolver.

Patrol, Street and Highway Conditions, Contact With the Public, Report Writing, Vagrancy and Disorderly Conduct.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

Traffic Laws, Practical Problems, Tickets, Permits, Pedestrians and Autos.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

Fires and Accidents.

Lecturer -- 2 Hours

Investigations and Descriptions, Collection, Preservation and Safe-guarding of Evidence.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

Mechanics of Arrest, Searching of Persons, Transporting Prisoners, Raids, Riots, Jujitsu.

Instructor and Lecturer -- 12 Hours

Arson, Assaults, Robbery.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

Burglary, Homicide, Rape.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

Fingerprint Identification, General Discussion of the Field of Identification, Detailed Discussion of the Science of Fingerprinting -- (1) The Fingerprinting of Suspects; (2) Photographing and Lifting Latent Fingerprints; (3) the Value of Fingerprint Evidence.

Lecturer -- 12 Hours

Juveniles, Mental Defectives, Crime Prevention.

Lecturer -- 6 Hours

Firearms, Ballistics, Tear Gas, Shooting.

Instructor and Lecturer -- 12 Hours

Crime Laboratories -- Their Aid to Investigation. (a) General Discussion of Science in Police Work; (b) Forensic Ballistics, the Identification of Firearms and Bullets, the Handling of Exhibits; (c) Moulage, the Making and Its Use as Evidence; (d) Photography; (e) Chemistry in Scientific Crime Detection, including in particular: (1) Heat Treatment to Metals; (2) Microscopic Examinations; (3) Ultra-Violet and Infra-Red Rays; (f) Autopsies, How Performed and Use as Evidence; (g) Identification Through Dentistry; (h) Blood Analysis.

Lecturer -- 12 Hours

Examination.

6 Hours

Upon the completion of the school a graduation banquet was held at which time diplomas were awarded to 43 officers who successfully completed the training course. Mayor Earle H. Stickney of Glens Falls presented the diplomas, and Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg of the Federal Bureau of Investigation delivered the graduation address.



Graduation Banquet of the Glens Falls Police
Training School.

STANDARDS IN POLICE TRAINING*

APPENDICES

From the exhibit material made available by the conferees, the following was selected for inclusion in this report. The documents have been copied verbatim, and are as follows:

Appendix A. -- Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

1. A descriptive statement concerning the Milwaukee Police Training School.
2. The general outline of the subjects included in the Milwaukee Police Training School program.
3. A sample lesson plan, or teaching outline for a lesson on courtesy.
4. A sample of the follow-up text material distributed in mimeographed form on completion of training.
5. A sample of an examination paper entitled, "Confessions - Search and Seizure."

Appendix B. -- Jacksonville, Florida.

1. Outline of Course.
2. Descriptive statement of work of the Crime Prevention Bureau.

Appendix C. -- Newark, New Jersey.

1. Police and Fire Academy Regular Course, Scope of Training.

Appendix D. -- Los Angeles, California.

1. Sample of a complete program followed in a training school for recruits.
2. A sample of an examination for sheriffs in service.

Appendix E. -- Cleveland, Ohio.

1. Schedule of 12-week courses for recruits.

Appendix F. -- Rhode Island State Police.

1. A descriptive report and operating schedule of the recruit training school, and the refresher school for experienced officers.

* This article is the third in a series presenting in detail the recommendations of a conference of eleven experienced instructors of law enforcement officers held in Washington, D. C., on February 6 to 11, 1939, under the joint auspices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. The first part of the report appeared in the July and August, 1939 issues of the Bulletin; subsequent issues will carry further recommendations.

Police Training School of the Milwaukee Police Department
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Organization of School

The Milwaukee Police Training School has been organized to fulfill a two-fold function: (1) Intensive training of new men, and (2) Continuous instruction of all of the men in the Department. The school is located in the Safety Building, on the ground floor, in quarters especially designed for instruction purposes.

Personnel of the School

The instruction staff consists of a Director of the training school, who is responsible for the preparation of the material and for the instruction of the members of the Department; a Patrol Sergeant under the supervision of the Director, who instructs the recruits; and a senior clerk stenographer, whose duty it is to keep up to date all records, make statistical analyses of attendance and test results, compile annual reports and type mimeograph material and lesson plans. Auxiliary devices are used in presenting material.

Training New Men

New men are put through an intensive training program which lasts for sixty days. During this period they attend school four hours every morning and then spend four hours on an assigned beat with an older man who is responsible for the application of the training received in school.

The purpose of this intensive training is to equip the new man as well as possible with the necessary information, point of view, and techniques for the carrying out of his duties, as well as to interpret for him his daily experiences. The first hour every morning is spent in a discussion of the new man's experiences on his beat. He brings to class questions on procedure, methods, and any situations which may have arisen during the course of the day. These are discussed with the Director of the school, explanations and reasons given, and any points which are doubtful are cleared up. The major part of the intensive training course is devoted to a careful study of the rules and regulations of the Department which have been compiled in a 400-page book which covers in detail all the specific kinds of situations with which an officer may have to deal. The rules cover a vast range of subject matter, from personal conduct, discipline and public contact through the various duties of the job such as making arrests, presenting evidence, traffic control, handling riots, making out various kinds of reports, handling complaints, court procedure, and all matters which are the daily concern of an officer.

Two mornings a week are spent in court, and the following morning court procedure, as well as the laws and court conduct, are discussed. Questions concerning procedure are answered. There is in addition the

usual target practice, first aid instruction and military drill.

During the course of the 60 days various written examinations are given, but at the end of the 60 days there are examinations of a different nature. Since at this period it is possible for the Department to weed out any of those officers who may have shown during their class period that they were poor material for permanent placement, an individual study is made of each of the new men. Intelligence tests, as well as interest blanks, are filled out. Such matters as general intelligence level, emotional stability, general attitude toward the public, attitude toward the job, ambition in the Department, ability to subordinate, initiative and aggressiveness, courtesy and reliability are taken into consideration. This material is then recorded and filed as one of the factors entering into the promotion and merit system.

Continuous Instruction Given to All Officers

After a new man has completed his 60-day training period, he then goes into one of the regular classes which operates ten months of the year for all the men in the Department. Each officer is required to go to school one hour a week, regardless of his length of service.

The 932 patrolmen, 81 sergeants and 63 detectives of the Department are divided for instruction purposes into 16 classes which range from 40 to 70 men each. These classes are held in the afternoons and scheduled between the hours of 1:30 and 5:30.

Subject Matter

An Attendance and Test Record card lists the subject matter covered which will later be enumerated. It requires about two years to complete the curriculum. Each year additional material is added to the subject matter in order to bring to the attention of the officers the latest developments in the various fields.

Method of Instruction

Careful intensive study has shown that the lecture method so popular and widespread has very definite limitations. In a graduate school where the students are engaged in individual research the lecturer may present material which is stimulating and suggestive and which will furnish a background for further study. In general adult education, however, unless careful notes are made, studied and reviewed, there is considerable waste in using the lecture method. The students are passive -- they listen. Learning, however, is an active process. We must do in order to know how to do. A lecture may be intensely interesting but it is inevitable that a large percentage of it is forgotten a few days after it is presented. It is, however, of special use in those subjects where results of research must be set forth or in a field where only an expert is equipped to discuss the subject matter.

In actual training, however, class participation is necessary. The more actual activity on the part of the individual members of the class, the more chances there are for retaining the subject matter presented. Class discussion brings up doubtful points, gives opportunity for questions, and from the point of view of the individual students, permits self-expression which in its turn brings about a feeling of satisfaction and interest.

The class discussion method, however, demands more preparation on the part of the instructor than does a lecture method. A careful plan must be outlined with questions so formulated and arranged that maximum discussion on the part of the class is stimulated. The development of such a plan presupposes that each class period will have a definite objective and a logical progress. The questions are planned to be "thought-provoking." Whenever possible, a question is presented which will stimulate the students to take different sides of a question and argue it out. The success of this method is judged by the relative activity of the teacher and the class. The more active the class, the more successful has been the class plan.

Auxiliary Devices

In order to make the instruction more vivid, as well as to stimulate interest, as many devices as possible are introduced. Pictures representing a scene of crime are used to illustrate various bits of evidence which are pertinent. Other devices which are used from time to time consist of slides, problems in the detection of crime, and moving pictures with sound, some of which are produced by the Department. The most important, however, of all these devices, is the mimeographed material which supplements most lesson plans. Special covers have been obtained, into which this material fits, and this material becomes in turn a manual of instruction.

Lectures by Experts

Whenever the subject matter is of a technical nature, an expert in the field is called in to lecture to the class. These lectures are conducted in an auditorium which seats 600 officers and are held twice during the week in order to accommodate both the day men and the night men. The following subjects are treated by experts in the field: First Aid, Criminal Pathology, Hygiene, Crime Prevention, Ballistics, Bombs and Explosives, Fingerprints and Identification.

Moving pictures on the subjects, Circulation of the Blood, How to Stop Bleeding, Artificial Respiration and Treatment of Fractures, accompany the special lecture on First Aid.

Assignments

In order that teaching may be effective, an effort is made to tie up the material taught in the class room with everyday routine work;

in short, to put the theory into practice. Assignments are therefore made at the end of every class period and wherever possible these assignments are of such nature as to link the class material with the daily duties.

Examinations

At the completion of each subject an examination is introduced. Sometimes the examinations are short, requiring only fifteen minutes. Occasionally a longer one is introduced which requires half an hour, and during the term two whole-hour examinations are given. The examinations are objective in form; that is, questions are asked in such a manner that they could be answered either by filling in a blank with a single word, by checking "True" or "False", or by checking one of a series of possible answers. The advantages of the objective examinations are obvious, especially in the case of police officers whose educational background varies considerably, from older men with a limited education to some of the newer ones who had been able to complete high school and even had some college work.

The purpose of such examinations is three-fold: (1) As a stimulus to the officers to give their best attention to class periods, knowing that they will be held responsible for the class discussion; (2) To reveal those officers whose learning ability is limited, as well as those who excel in assimilating material; and (3) As a check against the teaching method, the examination reveals how well the subject has been covered. It shows those spots upon which there was insufficient stress and those where the explanations were vague and indefinite. By an analysis of those questions which have the greatest number of failures, the instructor has a guide to help him when he approaches the subject again.

The school might be called "The Soul of the Department." Here the ideals for service are voiced, the standards for performance of duty are set. Here the Chief, who passes upon each lesson plan before it is presented, has an opportunity through the Director to inspire each member of his force. Contact each week with the fundamental principles underlying their behavior should prevent that tendency to drop back into negligent and casual attitudes. The school might be likened to military drill. Just as the men must constantly practice to keep in line and march in step, so they must think together constantly in order that their conduct during the performance of their duties be in line with the best principles of their occupation.

Subjects

Following are listed the subjects included in the Milwaukee Police Training School program:

Accident Investigation	City Ordinances
Arrest and Search of Persons	Confessions
Ballistics	Crime Prevention
Bombs and Explosives	Criminal Identification

Criminal Investigation	Observation
Criminal Law and Procedure	Personal Descriptions
Criminal Pathology	Personal Hygiene
Evidence	Poisons, Carbon Monoxide Gas, and Drowning
Federal Crime Laws	Public Relations and Courtesy
Fingerprints	Report Writing
Firearms and Target Practice	Riots and Unlawful Assemblies
First Aid to Injured	Rules and Regulations
Handwriting Identification	Scientific Crime Laboratory (as an aid in criminal investigation)
Immigration and Naturalization Laws	Search and Seizure
Interviews	Sociology
Juvenile Activities and Delinquency	Testimony
Marihuana and Its Relation to Crime	Tests for Alcohol in Body Fluids
Mental Hygiene	The Citizen's Part in Crime Prevention
Military Courtesy and Deportment	Traffic Control
	Wisconsin Traffic Code

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE FACILITIES OF FBI ASSIST IN IDENTIFYING UNKNOWN DECEDENT

The Police Department at Columbus, Ohio recently had occasion to enlist the international exchange facilities of the Bureau in an effort to secure information relative to an individual who had died in a local hospital. Although the body was entirely unidentifiable originally, the Columbus authorities were able to ascertain that he was possibly identical with an individual named Walter Rose who had served, at one time, in the English Army. A photograph of the decedent and the information available were transmitted by the FBI to Scotland Yard, London, England.

The English officials, through the medium of inquiries conducted among possible relations of the deceased, were able to advise the Bureau that a relative had identified the photograph as that of his brother-in-law, Walter Lee Rose. An address of the father of this individual as well as particulars concerning Rose's sojourn in England and enlistment in the English Army were obtained and forwarded to the Bureau. Through the British Army authorities several addresses, at which Rose resided subsequent to his discharge from the service, were made known to the FBI.

The Bureau promptly communicated the foregoing information to the Columbus Police Department for such purposes as it might serve in enabling the decedent to receive a fitting burial.

HITCH-HIKER GUN LINKED WITH MURDER

On the night of March 10, 1939, officers of the Denver, Colorado Police Department observed a man emerging from an alley and although intending only to question the man, when a search of his person revealed a loaded pistol, he was arrested and charged with the carrying of concealed weapons. On March 13, 1939, this man, Ellsworth Earl Medberry, was given a suspended fine and released.

The body of John Gray, a salesman for the Proctor and Gamble Company, was found on March 10, 1939, behind a school house near Akron, Colorado. Gray had been murdered and the bullet which inflicted the fatal wound was removed from his head. Investigation revealed that Mr. Gray, while covering his territory in the vicinity of Akron, had given a ride to a hitch-hiker and was seen by several persons riding with a strange man. It appeared that robbery had been the motive for the killing and the automobile of the victim was subsequently located, abandoned in Denver, Colorado.

The finding of the automobile suggested the possibility of Medberry being connected with the murder and the bullet removed from the head of the victim, as well as a cartridge case recovered at the scene where the body was found, was forwarded to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. by the Colorado authorities in order that comparisons could be made with the gun taken from Medberry, which was also forwarded by the Denver Police Department. In less than three hours after the receipt of the material for examination a telegram was sent advising the Denver officials that the evidence ammunition specimen had been definitely identified with the pistol which had been taken from the man questioned by alert officers only as a suspicious character. At the time of his arrest by the Denver Police his fingerprints were taken, the arrested man was photographed, and information was obtained by questioning which made it possible to apprehend Medberry at his home in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

In June, 1939 the trial of Ellsworth Earl Medberry took place in Akron, Colorado. The thoroughness of the investigation was evidenced by the testimony given by law enforcement officers of Colorado and Wisconsin. The Federal Bureau of Investigation further assisted in the trial of this case and the examiner of the firearms evidence in the Technical Laboratory testified regarding his examination and illustrated his testimony regarding the identification with photomicrographs made in the Laboratory. Ellsworth Earl Medberry was convicted, the jury returning a verdict of guilty and fixing the penalty of the defendant at life imprisonment.

REVIEW

NEW LIGHT ON DELINQUENCY AND ITS TREATMENT

by

William Healy, M. D.*
and Augusta F. Bronner, Ph. D.

Believing that the common weaknesses in treatment methods presently being used in cases of juvenile delinquency, which are so frequently disappointing, would be brought to light by scientific investigation seeking to connect cause and effect, Doctors Healy and Bronner undertook a research study of delinquency, the purpose being to delve deeply into the underlying dynamic causations of delinquency and thus lay down paths for treatment. Their book, "New Light on Delinquency and Its Treatment," gives a summary report of the three-year study, the results obtained, and the conclusions they have drawn from their findings. The authors of the book do not stress the statistics gathered, since this was not the purpose of the study. The value of the research would seem to lie in its method of approach to the question of the causation and treatment of youthful delinquency.

The research conducted by Doctors Healy and Bronner was sponsored by the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University. The actual study was carried on for approximately three years, and included 153 delinquents in the cities of Boston, Massachusetts; New Haven, Connecticut; and Detroit, Michigan. The staff of the clinical unit in each city consisted of a psychiatrist, a psychologist and one or more social workers, and the work was done in cooperation with the juvenile courts, schools and various social agencies in each city. An effort was made to take cases that would be, as far as possible, representative of the potentially serious offenders that appear before a juvenile court in American urban communities, the cases being selected only so as to eliminate the feeble-minded children, to take children who spoke English, and also to take families where there was a comparable non-delinquent sibling (brother or sister).

In each case the family was taken as the unit of study rather than the delinquent. Wherever possible the sibling nearest the age of the delinquent and preferably of the same sex, was carefully studied to determine why one child became delinquent and another escaped delinquency. Eight

* Dr. William Healy is Director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts, and was a former Professor and Research Associate with the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University. He was a pioneer in the United States in establishing clinics for problem children and young people and is a member of many scientific and medical societies and author of several books. He is a member of the faculty of visiting lecturers for the FBI National Police Academy and other training schools of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Dr. Augusta F. Bronner is the wife of Dr. Healy.

pairs of twins were included in the study, in each case one twin being delinquent and the other not. The non-delinquent was considered "the control" in each case.

The study was based on the theory that to the individual his delinquent conduct is just as much a response to inner drives and stimuli as is the socially acceptable conduct of another person. To the individual his conduct is more than misconduct -- it is a purposive activity, behavior which has a meaning, one variety of self-expression. Therefore, it was desired to discover in each individual case the deep-lying factors which caused the delinquent to choose this particular type of behavior as a means of satisfying his desires, rather than socially acceptable activities.

Taking the family as the unit for study, since it is the primary social unit and the center of earliest social relationships, Doctors Healy and Bronner find "stimulating material for reflection concerning the real origins of delinquency and the building of criminal careers." They feel that the reactions of the individual to outside situations are primarily due to influences in early family life and only secondarily to extra-familial social pressures. As regards the family life of the delinquents studied, in only 22 of the 153 cases were the family conditions considered reasonably favorable, from the standpoint of stability and economic situation, family attitudes, and neighborhood. Yet the very fact that in the families living under poor conditions there were children who avoided delinquency, shows that other factors must be considered. The authors of the book feel that the attitudes of the parents to the children, which they found to be quite different with the different children in the family, played a very important role in determining the child's actions.

The delinquents themselves were found to be very much the same as in other studies of delinquency. The average age was between 12 and 14 years, the first known delinquency occurring at eight years or earlier in 48 per cent of the cases and after twelve years in only 22 per cent, and in 87 per cent of the cases the child had been delinquent for more than a year before his first court appearance. These figures serve to show at what an early period in life measures for understanding and preventing delinquent tendencies should be undertaken.

As for the effects of heredity, it is concluded that "except where the basis for delinquency exists in mental abnormality, there is no good proof of the inheritance of such behavior characteristics as delinquency and criminality."

The authors have the following to say regarding ethical conceptions and sensibilities: "The fact of the matter is plain: young people enter into delinquency commonly not with any deliberate rejection of ethical standards nor as a rational enterprise. Later on in life when criminalistic skills are acquired and material gains result and when current dishonesties are cynically viewed and criminal companionships formed, the story may be different. In all of our experience we have known of

comparatively few cases, although we have known some, in which the young person, say before 17 years of age, has thought out for himself a life plan which includes delinquency as, for him, a justifiable line of action."

Considering the social adjustments of the delinquents, it was found that in not more than 20 per cent were family relations reasonably satisfactory. Love for the father was expressed or evidenced in only about one-fifth of the cases. Strong affection for the mother could only be detected in somewhat less than half the cases. In 75 per cent of the cases there was marked dislike of school, or of father or of mother. Major emotional disturbances such as feelings of being rejected or unloved in affectional relationships, feelings of being thwarted in self-expressions and other self-satisfactions, feelings of inadequacy or inferiority, family disharmonies, sibling jealousy or rivalry, or deep-set internal emotional conflicts, were found to exist in 92 per cent of the cases. Thus the authors conclude that although external environmental conditions and social pressures play a part in the production of delinquency, "vastly more dynamic is the subjective side of the delinquent's life, his feelings, attitudes, and mental content."

The book sets forth a more or less detailed comparative study of the physical, mental, and personality characteristics of the delinquents and non-delinquents included in their study, and also compares the forces in family life which were actively at play in the lives of the delinquents as contrasted with the controls, though as objectively seen the situation for both in a given family setting appeared to be the same. By reporting various individual case studies, they show how the attitudes of the parents and other members of the family make the home life entirely different for two children in the same family. The eight pairs of twins are carefully compared and a brief analysis set forth to show the contrasts in their emotional experiences and attitudes. The authors conclude that "The more objective data concerning the delinquent's life and the various social pressures upon him ... may be important factors in the production of his delinquency. But it is clear that there are more fundamental considerations and that we must shift the emphasis of our studies and pay more attention to the emotional implications of human relationships. Herein will lie the guiding principle of a new orientation."

In attempting to explain the meaningfulness of delinquency for the individual, the following types of reactions are given in explanation of the subjective value which the delinquent behavior has for the delinquent himself:

(a) Attempt to avoid, even as a temporary measure the unpleasant situation by escape or flight from it.

(b) Attempt to achieve substitutive compensatory satisfactions through delinquent activities.

(c) Attempt to strengthen or bolster up the ego wounded by feelings of inadequacy or inferiority, to obtain recognition and status with the delinquent crowd, or prove to himself that he really is courageous and can play a spirited role.

(d) Attempt to get certain ego-satisfactions through expressions of revenge attitudes.

(e) Attempt to gain a maximum of self-satisfaction by generally aggressive, anti-social attitudes.

(f) Response to instinctual urges felt to be thwarted.

(g) In a few instances, there seemed to be a seeking for punishment, a response to a conscious or unconscious sense of guilt.

Doctors Healy and Bronner feel that delinquency offers itself as a vehicle for reactive urges because ideas of delinquency have already been a part of the thought content of the individual. "With all the ideas of delinquency that in our modern world pour in upon the young individual from many sources, the acceptance of these ideas as offering a mode of behavior which may be pursued is . . . dependent upon whether or not there are other sufficient satisfactions."

The treatment program undertaken in connection with the above-described research work included therapeutic endeavor with the delinquents themselves; the interest of school people was enlisted when necessary and school readjustments made; recreational plans were set afoot in accord with the interests of the individual and resources of the community; country vacations were arranged; jobs were occasionally secured; some individuals were placed in foster homes; psychiatric work was undertaken with the delinquent in many cases; and a great deal of work was done with the families of the delinquents in an effort to re-educate them and modify their attitudes, thereby eliminating as much as possible the unpleasant or undesirable situations which contributed to the child's delinquency.

In tabulating the results of the treatment program, the delinquents were divided into three groups. In Group I were placed 26 cases diagnosed as abnormal personalities, neurotic characters, or those who had some serious physical disability. It was not expected that they would show much improvement after intensive treatment, and at the end of the treatment period only one individual appeared to have overcome his delinquent tendencies. At the end of two more years, follow-up investigations showed that only five of these cases had been doing positively well.

In Group II were placed 50 cases in which the social pathology seemed to weigh so heavily against the possibility of successful treatment that the situation seemed hopeless. At the end of the treatment period 16 cases had ceased being delinquent and at the final report 19 cases had not been delinquent during a period of two or more years. Sixty-seven cases in which the outcome seemed hopeful composed Group III. At the end of the treatment period 55 of the cases had ceased delinquency, and during the follow-up period of two years or more, 48 cases had not been delinquent.

In a last summary chapter, Doctors Healy and Bronner present the "Practical Implications of the Research." They conclude that, although neighborhood conditions, bad associates and poor recreations are destructive influences, yet in delinquent causation there are almost always deeply felt discomforts arising from unsatisfying human relationships, which

explains why living under the same environmental conditions, one child is non-delinquent and another delinquent. The non-delinquent had nearly always been without the acute frustrations which the delinquent had felt. Delinquency has as much specific causation and possibility of being understood as any other manifestation of voluntary activity and should not be viewed merely as an exhibition of vicious, naughty or irrational behavior. Contemplating the fundamental causes of the frustrations to which so much of delinquency is a reaction, it becomes evident that processes of dealing with the delinquent by admonition, threat, compulsion, or punishment are almost bound to be failures because such treatment is repressive in character rather than reconstructive. Hence the logical procedure in treatment would be to determine as far as possible the cause of the symptoms and then plan the treatment to suit the individual case.

Doctors Healy and Bronner state that they are inclined to believe the single direct attack of greatest value on delinquency may be through widespread parental education. They would like to see neighborhood councils where individual and community problems could be discussed under psychiatrically-trained leadership. Community cooperation they believe to be essential. Then too they feel our national ideology must be changed, since it is partly because of widespread ideas of delinquency that children so readily adopt this mode of behavior as a means of self-expression when they have dissatisfactions. They feel that "some new awakening spirit of good citizenship. . . a general spirit of right social living in which delinquency would be generally condemned by young people themselves" would do much to solve the problem. They also feel that the juvenile courts could do much by adopting the scientific attitude and endeavoring to understand the causes back of the delinquency cases. They advocate a commission or tribunal composed of experts from several fields who should have charge of the treatment of cases of serious delinquency after adjudication of the fact, this commission to bring about cooperation between juvenile courts, expert clinical service, private and public social agencies, schools, correctional institutions, and parole officers, such cooperation being essential to the eradication of juvenile delinquency in this country.

POLICE BADGE LOST

Captain McCully of the Wausau, Wisconsin Police Department, while touring various cities in the State of Wisconsin during the first part of July, lost his police badge and is making every effort to locate it in order that it may not be used feloniously. The badge is gold-plated, bearing the seal of the State and carrying the words "Wausau, Wis. Police Captain."

If this badge is located, kindly notify Mr. Walter English, Chief of Police, Wausau, Wisconsin, or the nearest Field Division Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

VALUE OF FINGERPRINTING ILLUSTRATED BY RECENT APPREHENSION

The apprehension of one Robert Anderson Willard, with aliases, who was wanted for violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute, illustrates the value of fingerprints and the necessity of securing complete identification data at the time the persons are fingerprinted.

On March 22, 1939, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Salt Lake City, Utah, charging one Robert Anderson Willard, with aliases, with violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute in that he had falsely represented himself to be a Major in the United States Army and obtained something of value as the result of such impersonation. A warrant was issued on the same date and investigation determined that Willard was formerly a Lieutenant in a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp in Tennessee. His fingerprints were obtained from the War Department at Washington, D. C., and searched through the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and upon locating Willard's fingerprints in the FBI files, an appropriate stop notice was placed against his record. An examination of the fingerprints on file for Willard disclosed that he had been fingerprinted by the Santa Paula, California, Police Department on March 10, 1939, as an applicant for the position of solicitor of magazines and gave as his address, 969 Sunny Hill Road, Oakland, California.

Upon contacting Chief of Police Thornton Edwards of the Santa Paula, California, Police Department, the Los Angeles Office of the FBI was advised that Willard was a member of a magazine soliciting crew, and that the manager of this crew, whose name was furnished by Chief Edwards, had given an address in Lynchburg, Virginia. Chief Edwards had not only fingerprinted all members of the magazine soliciting crew and had taken their descriptions and home addresses, but had obtained the license number and description of the automobile in which they were traveling.

Upon receipt of this information, the Richmond Field Division of the FBI ascertained the identity of the manager of the magazine crew and that he was then working in Chicago. The Chicago Field Division immediately contacted this firm, ascertaining the identity of the magazine crew. Complete descriptions of Willard and the car in which he was driving were furnished to the Police Departments in various cities in California, and as a result Willard was apprehended on the morning of March 28, 1939, at Fresno, California.

PERSONALS

ARIZONA

Mr. E. C. Moore has been appointed Chief of Police at Phoenix, Arizona, succeeding Mr. Dave W. Fountain.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Melvin Flohr is the Chief of Police at Healdsburg, California. He succeeded Mr. J. Grant Carnegie.

Mr. John T. Peterson has been appointed Chief of the San Diego, California Police Department, succeeding Mr. George M. Sears, resigned. Mr. Peterson has been associated with the San Diego Police Department for the past twenty years.

Mr. Donald W. Parks, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, has recently been appointed Chief of Police at San Luis Obispo, California. Mr. Parks was formerly a Patrolman with the Pacific Grove, California Police Department.

Mr. E. B. Long is the new Chief of the Mt. Shasta, California Police Department.

Captain T. F. Rutledge is Acting Chief of the Eureka, California Police Department following the recent resignation of Mr. George A. Littlefield.

Mr. Gene B. Woods has assumed the position of Chief of Police of the El Monte, California Police Department, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Glenn E. Bodell. Mr. Woods was formerly Chief of Police at San Marino, California and Laguna Beach, California.

Mr. Donald G. Ott is the Chief of Police at Arcadia, California, succeeding Mr. Loren C. Roosevelt.

CONNECTICUT

Mr. John J. Butler has recently taken over the position of Chief of Police, Hartford, Connecticut.

GEORGIA

Mr. Lon Sullivan has been appointed Commissioner of Safety and head of the Georgia State Patrol, succeeding Major Phil Brewster, resigned.

ILLINOIS

Mr. George Crum is now Chief of Police at Mount Carmel, Illinois, having been appointed to that position to succeed Mr. Earl Lytle, resigned.

Mr. Edward G. Farthing has succeeded Mr. William Kaelin as Chief of the Centralia, Illinois Police Department.

IOWA

Mr. Frank J. Burns was recently appointed Chief of Police at Iowa City, Iowa, to succeed Mr. William Bender.

Mr. Don Phipps has been appointed Chief of Police at Cherokee, Iowa, to succeed the late Chief of Police William F. Huber.

Mr. Ray Barber has been appointed Sheriff of Jasper County, Newton, Iowa, succeeding Mr. Earl Shields, resigned.

Mr. Joe Bryson has succeeded Mr. Harry Hartman, resigned, as Chief of Police, Hawarden, Iowa.

LOUISIANA

Mr. Ferdinand Pourciau is now Acting Chief of Police at New Iberia, Louisiana, having succeeded former Chief Harry Cestia, resigned.

MICHIGAN

Mr. Warren Dodge, formerly Sheriff of Van Buren County, Michigan, has been appointed Warden at the Michigan Reformatory, Ionia, Michigan. Mr. Charles Coons has succeeded Mr. Dodge as Sheriff of Van Buren County.

Mr. Norman Cook has been appointed Chief of Police at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

NEBRASKA

Mr. P. A. DuChene has been appointed Sheriff of Lincoln County, North Platte, Nebraska, succeeding the late Sheriff A. J. Salisbury, who died July 6, 1939, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. James E. Boyle has succeeded Mr. R. C. Miller, deceased, as Chief of Police at Laurinburg, North Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. Matt Whelan has been appointed Sheriff of Dickey County, Ellendale, North Dakota. He succeeds the late Sheriff C. A. Newton.

RHODE ISLAND

Mr. William J. Wright has assumed his duties as head of the Lincoln, Rhode Island Police Department, succeeding the late Mr. James Axon who passed away in September, 1938.

TENNESSEE

Mr. L. D. Bullington is now Chief of Police at Harriman, Tennessee.

TEXAS

Mr. Ray Ashworth has been appointed Chief of Police of the San Antonio, Texas Police Department.

Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Aberdeen, S. D.	Hanni, Werner	4652	310 Federal
Atlanta, Georgia	Listerman, W. L.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Birmingham, Ala.	Soucy, E. A.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Mass.	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, N. Y.	McLaughlin, W. V.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Ladd, D. M.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Clegg, J. E. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Harris, H. D.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Guinane, E. P.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Coulter, R. C.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2835	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R. J.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	313 Federal
Huntington, W. Va.	Warnes, J. W.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Reinecke, H. H.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Mo.	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	1612 Federal Reserve Bank
Knoxville, Tenn.	Davis, E. R.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Ark.	Richmond, E. L.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
Louisville, Kentucky	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tenn.	Vincent, J. W.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Devereaux, W. S.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Rutzen, A. C.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, N. J.	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Sackett, B. E.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, N. Y.	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Fletcher, H. B.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Lawler, J. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Springfield, Illinois	Fitzsimons, B. F.	7923	1107 Illinois
St. Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0300 (*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota	Hendon, R. C.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

(*)Telephone number to be used after 5 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120. The teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office which is 1-0711.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to: Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: NATIONAL 5303
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING): NATIONAL 7117

